FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXVIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, JULY 16, 1855. [NO. 1989.]

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

Price for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER $3 00 if paid in advance; $3 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $4 00 after the year has expired.

NOTICE.

APPLICANTS to take charge of the Common Schools in Robeson County will have an opportunity of meeting the Examining Committee of said County, on the 21st of JULY, and on the FIRST SATURDAY of SEPTEMBER next: they can meet the Committee at the above stated times and no other.

JOHN MOORE, Chairman.

July 4. 16*3t

NOTICE.

THE Committee for the Examination of Teachers of Common Schools in the County of Sampson will meet in Clinton on MONDAY, 23d JULY, and examine all who apply for certificates. Those having certificates will please present them when they come to be examined.

ISHAM ROYAL,
Sec'y Ex. Com.

June 30. 16*3t

LAND SALE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, I will offer at public Auction, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Tuesday the 24th inst., a tract of LAND containing 50 Acres, more or less, joining the Lands of Jonathan Evans, Esq., — belonging to the estate of John Evans, dec'd. Six months credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

JAS. EVANS, Adm'r.

July 2, 1855. 14*4t

MEDICAL NOTICE.

AN adjourned Meeting of the Physicians of Bladen Senatorial District will be held at Elizabeth Town, in the Hall of the Sons of Temperance, upon Monday evening August 6th, 1855, for the purpose of forming a Medical Society, auxiliary to the Medical Society of North Carolina. All eligible to Membership in the State Society are *earnestly* invited to attend.

W. H BEATTY, Sec'y.

July 5, 1855. 16*3t

600 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE,

LYING on Big Rockfish, joining the lands of Mrs Wilkinson and John Davis, dec'd. Said land is in a virgin state,—excellent Turpentine land, with some Ton-Timber, and a large quantity of Log-Timber on it. I will sell the above tract low, and on easy terms. Apply to me at Fayetteville.

JOHN D. SMITH.

Jan'y 27. 70*tf

Sale of Land on Black River.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Court of Equity for Cumberland County, at Spring Term, 1855, upon the Petition of Abner Godwin and wife, and others, I will sell at the Court House door in Fayetteville, on Monday the 13th day of August next, about 220 acres of Land lying on the West side of Black River, adjoining the Lands of Daniel McDonald and Sampson Strickland.

The above Land will be sold upon a credit of 6 months, bond and approved security being required from the purchaser.

W. A. HUSKE, Clerk & Master.

June 29, 1855. 14*5w

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of a Decree of the Court of Equity, upon the petition of Eliza McLaurin vs Janet A. McLaurin, I will sell, at the Court House Door in Fayetteville, on Monday of the Special Term of the Superior Court, the 13th August next, a tract of Land, 125 Acres, lying on the east side of Cape Fear River, about 5 miles from Fayetteville, known as the McLaurin Swamp Lands, adjoining the lands of Mrs. Jarrott, Samuel Cain, Duncan McLaurin and Joseph Breece, in Flea Hill District. The said Land is Swamp Land, part of which is well timbered; and will be sold upon a credit of 6 months. Bond and approved security required from the purchaser.

W. A. HUSKE,
Clerk and Master in Equity.

June 9, 1855. 8*6

NOTICE.

WE HAVE bought the Wagon Shop lately owned by Thos. C. Fuller, at the corner of Franklin and Maxwell streets, and are now PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL ORDERS FOR

Timber Wagons, Road Wagons of all sizes, Carts, Drays, Wheel Barrows, and in short ANY AND EVERYTHING which lies within the sphere of the

WHEEL-WRIGHT and BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS.

We will use only the BEST MATERIALS which can be procured, and will guarantee our work to compare favorably with that done at any establishment in the Southern Country.

Repairs done neatly, promptly, and with dispatch. HORSE-SHOEING shall receive at our establishment prompt attention, and in this, as well as every other department of our business, we will give satisfaction. HOLLAND, WEISIGER & CO.

☞ I cheerfully recommend Messrs. Holland, Weisiger & Co. to the public generally and my former patrons. They are practical Mechanics,—masters of their trade, and will please those who may favor them with their work. THOS. C. FULLER.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 3, 1855. 72*tf

Clinton Female Institute.

THE fifth Semi-Annual Session of this Institute will commence on Monday, January 29th, 1855.

The principal is now on a tour North, for the purpose of purchasing Philosophical, Chemical and Astronomical Apparatus for the use of the Institute, and to make such additions to the Library as the progress of the School seems to demand.

These considerations, taken in connection with the former facilities for imparting knowledge, and the general healthiness of the location, (the latter of which we invite particular attention to,) will no doubt insure a sufficient patronage.

H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y
of Board of Trustees.

Clinton, Dec. 16, 1854. 6*tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1855.

David and Enoch Godwin, Adm'rs of Jonathan Godwin, dec'd, vs. Nathan, Joel, Redden, William John Godwin and others, heirs at Law of said Dec'd. Petition for division of said Deceased's Estate.

THIS cause coming on for trial, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Nathan, Joel and Redden Godwin are non-residents of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the defendants to appear at the Court House in Clinton, the third Monday of August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the foregoing petition, or it will be taken pro confesso as to them.

J. R. BEAMAN, C. C. C.

June 25, 1855. 13*6

It is stated as an ascertained fact, that Mr. William Allen, of Claremont, on James river, (Va.) will raise for sale this year *forty thousand* bushels of wheat; and, without some unforseen occurrence, *five thousand* barrels of corn.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 12, 1855.

We understand that the Steamers and Flats reported as arriving from Toomer, brought down about 3700 bbls. Naval Stores, which are now on their way to Wilmington. A dozen more such arrivals, would carry off the vast accumulation, above the Locks, and relieve many of our friends who have been severe sufferers by the low water and the locks.

The new Bank of Wilmington was organized on Monday last. It was found that $239,600 had been subscribed, of which $94,100 were taken in Wilmington.

Messrs. John McRae, J. R. Blossom, A. Martin, J. L. Hathaway, H. P. Russell, L. A. Hart, of Wilmington, and R. Norfleet of Edgecombe, were elected Directors. The President, Cashier, &c. will be appointed by the Board.

The salary of the President was fixed at $1500.

A LARGE PARTY.—A member of the American Party in this place writes to the Wilmington Herald, that there were on the 5th inst., 489 members of the Council in this place, and that the number is still increasing.

PURIFY THE ATMOSPHERE.—We copy the following from an Alabama paper, thinking that it will apply quite as well to Fayetteville as to any other town. We think that the great attention to cleanliness in our streets and yards has contributed to the vastly improved healthfulness of our town for the past six or eight years. Let us continue to apply the "ounce of prevention."

Lime! We would suggest to the proper authorities, that the warmth and moisture of these present times will make it necessary, in a few days, to use lime freely on the streets. When the sun comes out again it will stew cabbage leaves, water-melon rinds, &c., in six hours, wherever they are exposed. Prudence requires that the damp and dirty localities shall be attended to, with promptness.

We learn from the Salisbury papers that the 4th of July celebration at Lexington, of the completion of the N. C. rail road to that place, went off in a most satisfactory manner. It is supposed there were 5000 persons present, who were treated to short addresses by Gov. Morehead and Jas. A. Long, Esq., to a public dinner, to a balloon ascension, &c.

THE CROPS.—A letter from Covington, in Richmond county, informs us that they have an abundance of rain in that quarter, and in some places the growing crops have been injured by the overflowing of creeks. The prospect of a good crop of corn is promising. Cotton is late.

Another letter from Richmond assures us that the corn crops are *extremely promising*. "I have never seen anything equal to them, in this country, (says the writer,) and if we continue to get good rains, our cribs will not hold the corn. The wheat, though in some places "short," has proved of most excellent quality, and oats have done pretty well. I do not doubt that corn will be had here, in November next, at 50 cents per bushel. Cotton looks small, but the recent hot weather has improved it wonderfully.

LAND WARRANTS.—The Union gives the following statement of the applications, &c. up to the 7th inst:

Total number of applications received	186,800
" enveloped, briefed, &c.	124,926
" acknowledged	117,297
" registered in two-letter index	44,219
" examined	23,978
" allowed	12,252
" bounty-land warrants issued	8,788
" " " registered	6,300

PENNSYLVANIA.—A full account of the proceedings of the Know Nothing State Convention of Pennsylvania has been published.

A bitter resolution against the admission of any more slave States, or protection or extension of slavery, and for the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, was rejected by only a small majority—104 to 89. The 12th resolution of the National Convention (favorable to the South) was rejected, 153 to 28. And then the following was adopted, 143 to 53:

"That the question of slavery should not be introduced into the platform of the American party, being convinced that no such issue was intended to be embraced within its principles and objects; that we believe in and shall ever defend the right of freedom of opinion and discussion on that and every other subject not intended to be embraced within the designs of our organization; but, inasmuch as the subject has been forced upon us, we regard the repeal of the Missouri Compromise as an infraction of the plighted faith of the nation, and that it should be restored; and, if efforts to that end should fail, Congress should refuse to admit any State tolerating slavery which shall be formed out of any portion of the territory from which that institution was excluded by that compromise."

A resolution was then almost unanimously adopted, proposing a Convention at Cincinnati on the 8th Jan'y next, *of such as may concur in the above principles and platform*, to secure the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President, *who are willing to stand upon this platform*.

We do not see how any Southern delegate can attend such a Convention. It is equivalent to nominating abolitionists, for President and Vice President.

The statement which we re-published from an exchange, to the effect that in an affray between Messrs. Stokes and Gordon, at Wilkesboro', the other day, the latter was shot through the heart, has no foundation in fact.

The steamer Magnolia Banner, with 1,000 bales of cotton, was destroyed by fire a day or two since, below Baton Rouge. Eight lives lost.

RETALIATION.—There are many persons in both sections of the Republic who are disunionists *per se*. At the South, some have become so by grievously mistaken notions, as we think, of the injurious effects of a tariff,—*any* tariff—upon the planting States; and of the greatness to which those planting States might attain, and surely would attain, as they contend, if cut loose from their Northern oppressors. At the North, the only disunionists are the more rabid abolitionists, who turn up the whites of their sanctimonious eyes against the sin of a union with slaveholders—forgetting that the people of the North—their forefathers—stole the negroes and sold them to the South as slaves. This Northern disunion party has rapidly increased, and we fear is likely still more rapidly to increase.

At the South there is another and growing class of disunionists. They are not disunionists *per se*, not so because they desire disunion, but because they think they see that a separation is inevitable—that the madness of the North is forcing it upon us—that either disunion, or a sacrifice of the rights and honor of the South, must occur. To this latter class we belong. We have been devotedly attached to the Union, as well for the blessings it confers as for the evils it prevents. We look with horror upon the prospect of a separation, and of the wars which will follow, between those who ought to be, as they have been, one people, one great family. But how can we remain such, when the South is openly and daily robbed of its property, and restitution openly refused in nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of a thousand? The one case where it is made being only done at the point of the bayonet, and at a cost to the claimant of ten times the value of his property. People who, like nearly all at the North now, set at defiance a plain constitutional right of the South, —*the* right upon which alone the Union was effected,—cannot expect that union to survive the wrong. And it will not.

We make these remarks, even at the expense of inflicting upon our readers "a thrice-told tale," in consequence of some views which we find in the National Intelligencer, in reply to the Charleston Mercury. The Mercury belongs to the first class spoken of above. It has long advocated disunion. It does not advocate retaliation, but separation.

To this the Intelligencer replies,—

"When the Mercury recommends, as a substitute for the unconstitutional and illegal process of closing the ports of the South against the shipping of other States, a total disruption of the Union, a repudiation of the constitutional compact, and says, "Let us declare the whole compact at an end; let us separate from them," he seems to speak under the influence of a strange hallucination, by which his mental vision is obscured and his power of reasoning enfeebled and confused. The Constitution—the Federal compact—is not, like a partnership between individuals or between two or more firms, to be broken whenever it may please one of the parties to withdraw from it. It is more in the nature of a marriage contract, which binds the parties until death shall dissolve the connexion: "those whom God hath joined together, let no man put asunder." The fact that according to the laws of some of our States divorces of the marriage tie may be somewhat easily obtained does not weaken the similitude. In every case of divorce, whenever it is granted, the consent of both parties is either expressly given or implied; both husband and wife are heard before the tribunal by which the desire of either for separation is to be decided. The Union of all the States is to any one of them what the husband is to the wife—the ruler, the head, the *band* by which the *house* is held together. For one State, or half a dozen States, to declare the whole compact at an end would be as idle and absurd as for the wife to pronounce her own divorce. A peaceable separation of the States could only take place by the unanimous consent, not of *all the States*, but of *all the People* of all the States. It was the whole people who formed the compact, and no power short of that of *the whole people* can declare it at an end."

To the above doctrine of unconditional obedience, we for one can never subscribe. If an oppressed people can only be relieved by the consent of "all the people of all the States," there is an end of all hope of relief from oppression, however intolerable. The very marriage contract, to which the Intelligencer likens the Union, we have the highest authority,—no less than the Divine Word,—for saying may be dissolved, for a breach of the contract in its most essential particular. No human contract is or ought to be more binding than that. And since the North chooses to break its contract with the South, in its most essential part, there will be, there must be, a divorce. We go upon the presumption, of course, that the North will persist in its wrong. We believe that, so far from retracing its steps, the evil will get worse and worse.

The National Intelligencer indeed says that "the aggressions of the North have never yet gone further than mere words." And it recently quoted a long article from the Boston Courier to prove that the "personal liberty act" of Massachusetts is a dead letter, that will never be executed by Governor Gardner and the authorities of that State.

How can the Intelligencer argue that the seducing of Southern slaves from their owners, and the neglect and even refusal to give them up on demand, are acts of no more significance than "mere words"? And what does the South care whether the personal liberty act is executed or not, so long as the fugitive slave law is not executed? This law is a dead letter in Massachusetts and in the free States generally. And so long as it remains so, those States may pass or repeal what laws they please—the South is none the better or worse. A plain and vital constitutional right of the South is denied, and she cannot submit to the dishonor and the loss.

It is not for us to attempt to prescribe the mode by which the South is to seek redress, whether by retaliation or otherwise. We frankly confess that we do not see the way clear. That which we think we do see, is, that the South will be driven to the adoption of *some* mode.

Col. John H. Wheeler, U. S. Minister to Nicaragua, has returned, full of blushing honors,—and of two treaties which he has negotiated with Nicaragua. On his appearance in New York, there appears also a letter which he wrote to the people of San Juan, who invited him to a public dinner. And such a letter! It is enough to make the ghost of Lindley Murray rise. At least it is enough to make every American wish that our Ministers, sent to represent the Nation abroad, had some better knowledge of the language of the people they represent.

The N. Y. Anti-Liquor Law went into operation, partially, on the 5th inst. The modes of enforcing it are as various as the opinions published of its legal construction. In New York city, only buyers were arrested, and they only in cases of drunkenness. They were detained till sober and then discharged without punishment. In Brooklyn, just across the river, buyers and sellers were arrested, the former when drunk, fined $10, and the latter held for trial. In Buffalo, every body sold and bought, openly, as usual, without molestation. At Saratoga and Troy, several hotel keepers were arrested. At Utica, most of the dealers quit selling, but those who did not were not interfered with. In Albany, people dealt in the article as usual, but offenders are to be arrested.

The following is given as a scene in the city:—

A person who is in the habit of frequenting bar-rooms says, that since the 4th of July, American liquor has become very scarce, and nothing but imported stimulating beverages can well be had. Over the bars in the liquor stores the following sign is now quite frequent—*none but imported liquor sold here*. Good applejack, inspiriting Monongahela, Albany cream ale, and Philadelphia lager beer are no more to be found, while English ale, Scotch whiskey, and good French brandy can be had in abundance. Nor is the above indicated sign confined to so called respectable houses. They have also been seen in several magnificent three cent restaurants in the vicinity of the Five Points.

Scene Second—A Restaurant in Broadway.—

[Enter Carson League Agent.]

Agent, to Landlord—I want some Albany cream ale.

Land.—We don't sell that, but can furnish you with fine English or Scotch ale on draught.

Agent.—Well I'll take some New England rum.

Land.—We run out of that on the Third of July. Wouldn't the Jamaica variety do as well?

Agent, (nonplussed.—Well, I guess, I shan't drink to-day. [Exit disgusted.]

It is remarkable that these imported liquors have very much the taste and flavor of the common articles, and what is more, can be sold as cheap. The enterprise displayed by the liquor dealers in disposing of their American liquor in one night, and filling their shops with imported liquor by next morning, is certainly very extraordinary, and merits this public notice.

Since the first day or two, the law seems generally to have been disregarded.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—The last steamer brought 457 passengers and $829,000 in gold.

One of the most important items of news is the confirmation of Bolton & Barrow's claim by the land commissioners, embracing 13,500 acres of land, lying mostly within the corporate limits of San Francisco, and covering the whole southern part of the municipality. The claim is estimated to be worth $40,000,000. Messrs. Pikmer, Cook & Co. are the principal owners of the claim.

A number of Indian murders are reported.

Lane, Loco, had been elected Governor of Oregon, by 2000 majority over the Know Nothing candidate. The vote on the question of applying for admission as a State is supposed to be favorable.

Capt. Walker's fillibustering expedition has been successful. He landed at Pieto, 14 miles north of San Juan del Sur, on the 27th ult., with 375 men, and is reported to taken Kivas, and then entered San Juan del Sur, carrying off the arms and ammunition collected there without opposition.

A WONDERFUL MINERAL SPRING.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, who has been spending some time at St. Catharine's, in Canada, 12 miles from Niagara Falls, describes a Mineral Spring, at that place, altogether different from any elsewhere known. It is an Artesian Spring, or Well, 900 feet deep, from the bottom of which the water rushes up and pours out at the surface with such volume and power, that Dr. Worcester, of Boston, has remarked that "there was probably a greater quantity of the chief ingredients of a medical character flowing away in that water every day, than was consumed by the whole medical faculty throughout the world; and that any attempt to combine those ingredients and manufacture the same quantity of water, would exhaust the wealth of the world."

There is recorded evidence that the Spring was known to the Indians, and resorted to by them, for more than 200 years past. But as the red men faded away, the spring was less resorted to. During the war of 1812, salt rose to so high a price that the people endeavored to make salt from this spring. A company bored down 350 feet, and obtained water enough to make 25 bushels of salt a day; but the salt was found to contain other mineral qualities, which gradually destroyed the crystalization, and in a short time it would leak away. Another boring followed, 550 feet deep, and abundance of water was obtained; but the same obstacle existed to the manufacture of salt. The water was then analyzed, at various times, by Drs. Worcester and Mack, Professors Croft of Toronto, and Chilton of New York, and the inferior quality of the salt, and wonderful medicinal properties of the water, were sufficiently accounted for. The ingredients found in one pint of water were:—

(Specific gravity, at 60 degrees Fahrenheit, 10.347.)

Chloride of Calcium	2,950.40
Chloride of Magnesium	1,289.76
Chloride of Sodium	781.36
Proto-Chloride of Iron	13.76
Sulphate of Lime	16.32
Carb. Lime and Magnesia	2.08
Bromide of Magnesia	2.01
Iodide Magnesia	2.11
Silica and Albumina	2.47
Grains	5,068.37

The writer says,—

In conversing with Dr. Mack and other eminent physicians and chemists from different portions of the British Provinces, I learn that they regard this water, for bathing and drinking, as immeasurably the most certain and effective remedy for some of those diseases which prevail to so enormous an extent on the North American Continent. It has been found to be a specific for diseases of the liver and kidneys, and that whole class of complaints which grow out of an unhealthy state of those important organs. There are a vast number of instances on record, of partial or entire cures, for paralytic attacks. Individuals who were supposed to have hopelessly lost the use of their limbs, and where no complete cure of a like kind was known to have been effected by any other agency, have, through this water, been perfectly restored. In cases of Gout, Rheumatism, and Neuralgia, the same results have been witnessed; while in that whole class of complaints that are peculiar to the female sex, and which are believed to prostrate more female constitutions than any other one cause, the remedy seems to be all but infallible. During my last visit, I saw several ladies from Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other places, who had met with complete restoration when they had suffered painfully for years, and resorted in vain to every other remedy. In my own case, less than two weeks at St. Catharine's absolutely removed, apparently, every vestige of a chronic neuralgia and inflammatory rheumatism, from which I had not been entirely exempt a single day in twenty years. I am acquainted with very many persons who are suffering in the same way, but a still larger number from another difficulty, which, in my case, was as perfectly removed—I refer to torpidity of the liver."

The writer adds, that the mineral properties of the water are concentrated, at the spring, by a very simple process, which will preserve the curative properties of 145 gallons of water in a small bottle holding but a few ounces, and thus it can be transported through the world. It can be mixed with water for bathing, or taken internally. This concentrated water, which is called the *Chloride de Calcium*, is sold by all the *principal* druggists of the United States.

A splendid hotel and bath houses have been erected at St. Catharine's, and another is now going up. It is surrounded by a beautiful country.

Such is, in brief, the wonderful story told by the writer. We might be disposed to regard it as a fable, but for the respectable source through which it comes, and but for what we know of other mineral springs throughout the country. See the Virginia Springs; what a variety may be found in the space of a few miles. And at Saratoga, where, within a mile or two, a hundred springs are ever flowing, each unlike any other in its qualities, and yet each unvarying from year to year in its properties. Who shall set a limit to the power of the Creator of all things, and to the extent of his bounty to his creatures?

Navy Department.—The Secretary of the Navy will leave Washington to-day for the Red Sulpher springs, Virginia, where he will remain for a short time. Although his health is not as rugged as his friends could desire, it is far from being as delicate as it is generally represented to be. The relaxation he is about taking, at the urgent request of the President and many of his friends, it is to be hoped will prove of permanent service to him.

During the absence of Mr. Dobbin, Mr. Charles W. Welsh will officiate as the Acting Secretary of the Navy.— *Wash. Union, Tuesday last.*

Looking out for a Long War.—The London Times says:

"Whatever delusion Ministers were in as to the duration of the war last year, we now know that it is wise to make up our minds to twenty years at least, and that we are much more likely to shorten the war by an over than by an under estimate."

Per contra, the Journal of St. Petersburg contains a long article, in a very pacific tone, as a rejoinder to the last circular of Count Walewski.

"Russia leaves a door open for honorable reconciliation."

Great Britain cannot live and prosper under a long war, and she knows it, and if Russia means what is here said, it is better for the Allies to enter this open door, and try again to make an honorable peace. One party has got to yield something, and before a secure peace is made, there must be concessions on both sides. The war is a bad one for France, a worse one for England, without benefit to Russia, and an unfortunate one for the whole civilized world. All parties, therefore, are interested in Peace, and the United States, whenever there is an opportunity to do so, should interpose its best offices to establish peace between the belligerents.—*N. Y. Ex.*

Nut Grass.—The Charleston *Mercury* having asserted that the "Nut Grass" had never been destroyed, a correspondent of the Camden *Journal*, over the signature of DeKalb, replies that he had destroyed it by not permitting it for one season to go to seed. The writer says:

Having a patch in my yard, about twenty feet square, I tried the experiment on it in the summer of 1854. It was fully set, had been there several years spreading, had complete possession of the soil, and had driven out all other grasses—the earth was rather compact and rich. I hoed the patch once a week regularly, during the whole summer, beginning soon after it got up, and never permitted the seed vessels to form. The hoe cut about a half an inch below the surface of the earth.

The result is, that this season not one spear of the grass has come up—the ground is bare. It is now the middle of June; the nuts would long since have thrown out their spires, if any were alive. I have not dug down to hunt for the nuts, but have no doubt they are dead.

The reason of this result from the treatment, would seem to be, that by such continual cutting off the top of the plant, leaving nothing above the surface, the nut is exhausted, loses vigor and dies; possibly also that the lungs of the plant being so destroyed it cannot breathe, and dies. The planter treats a stump in his field on the same principle. He cuts off the young shoots during the growing season several times, and kills the stump, possibly the first season, certainly the second.

This plan may not be adapted to extensive fields, but by using the Scraper or "Skim-plow," I think that a planter might destroy many acres in one season, without seriously inconveniencing his work on the crop. I am well satisfied that the plan is certain and effectual, and worth the trial of any one troubled with this pest, "Nut Grass."

The Hero of San Jacinto?—It would seem, from what is transpiring in Texas, that the history of the battle of San Jacinto is yet to be written. The materials are getting to be very abundant, for which we are indebted to Gen. Sam Houston more, it appears, from the facts which are coming out, than Texas was indebted to him for the victory itself. In a late speech made on the anniversary of the battle, he gave a version of the history of its incidents, and his own connection with them, which has brought out a host of indignant commentators, who not only deny the truth of his narrative, but accuse him of cowardice and incapacity. The first to reply was David R. Burnett, formerly President of Texas, and by the mails which arrived yesterday, we have two other addresses—one by Gen. Sidney Sherman, and one by General Mirabeau B. Lamar, also once President of Texas.

These gentlemen were officers during the battle of San Jacinto, and they concur with Burnett in declaring Gen. Houston's narrative false throughout, and in affirming that the battle was fought against the wishes and judgment of Houston, who is accused, morever, of behaving with personal cowardice, as well as showing utter incapacity as a General. Gen. Sherman says that whenever a full narrative of the battle is given truthfully to the world, "Gen. Houston's mush-room fame will rapidly decompose and sink into putrescence, with the mass of falsehood upon which it rests;" and Gen. Lamar says, "My own opinion is that he himself (Houston) was the only coward on that field. I can name no other, and him I know as one."

More commentary from other officers on the same field is said to be forthcoming. We do not hear of any which sustains the egotism of Houston, so that if there is a combination against him, it is composed of all, or nearly all, of those who have a right to know anything on the subject. The history of the battle is evidently about to be written at last, and the appearances are that it will read very differently from the tradition which has been received hitherto as current truth, against the occasional remonstrances of parties who denied to the so-called hero of the day the honors upon which he has flourished so widely.

N. O. Picayune.

SUPREME COURT.

The following opinions have been delivered by the Court since our last:

By NASH, C. J.—In the State v Cain, from Bladen, declaring that there is no error in the record and proceedings in the Superior Court. Also, in Parker v Dunn, from Montgomery, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Moore v Fuller, from Rockingham, awarding a *venire de novo*. Also, in Mann v Kendall, from Stanly, awarding a *venire de novo*. Also, in Jackson v Fulton, in equity from Surry, dismissing the bill. Also, in three cases Mary J. O'Neal pl'ff, judgment for defendants in each.

By PEARSON, J.—In Hassell v Griffin, from Washington, in equity, dismissing the bill. Also, in Strayhorn v Cheek, from Orange, reversing the judgment. Also, in McRee v Wilmington & R. Railroad, from New Hanover, affirming the judgment. Also, in Hairston v Hairston, in equity, from Stokes, directing an account—the property under Peter Hairston does not come into the account.

By BATTLE, J.—State v Williams, from Rockingham, declaring that there is no error in the record and proceedings of the court below. Also, in Grist v Wright, from Robeson, affirming the judgment. Also, in Watson v Nash, from Robeson, affirming the order for quashing the proceedings, but reversing the order for the writ of re-restitution. Also, in Watson v McEachin, from Robeson, awarding a *venire de novo*.

Ral. Star.

MARRIED,

In this county, on Sunday evening, 8th inst., by M. McColman, Esq., Mr. JOHN McCALLUM, formerly of Montgomery County, to Miss ELIZABETH DOUGLASS, of this county.

DIED,

At Long Creek, on the 19th June ult., Mrs MARY JANE HENRY, at the residence of her husband, Charles D. Henry, in the 38th year of her age.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

[Banks's Line.] July 11, Strs J H Haughton and Brothers, from Toomer with 6 Flats, loaded with Rosin.

Lutterloh & Co's Line, July 11.—Str Fanny, with passengers, and goods for G McNeill, Tillinghast & Co, Drake & Parker, T & Marsh, E A Vogler, B Rose, W Tillinghast, W & Overbaugh, R D Davis, O P Terry, S J Hinsdale, Mrs L Bincina, J R Walsh.

Lutterloh's Str Magnolia, July 12, with passengers, and goods for J H Pritchett, W & Johnson, W & Utley, S J Hinsdale, A A McKethan, P P Johnson, Houston & Overby, J A Starling, E Godwin, G W Lawrence, S T Hawley & Son, McDonald & Whaley, W Draughon, J E Garrett.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

July 7—Schr Southern Belle fm N York. 8—Brigs A G Washburn fm Bristol, S Wooster fm Boston, Wm Heath fm N York; Schrs Lamartine, H Pollock, J T Grice, L P Smith, A Maria, W B Scranton, E Ward. Marine, fm N York, W L Springs fm Philad. 9—Brig Gen Marshall fm Boston; Schr E Dyer fm Boston, F A Godwin fm N London, Lilly Jones, O G Parsely, G R Dixon, Wake and Mary Staples fm New York—the latter reports, on 30th ult., lat. 37 20, long 74 02, a black barque with cream col'd ways on fire, laden with staves and paper—vessel abandoned. 10—Brig M T Wilder fm Wiscasset, Me; Schrs Dolphin fm Newbern, Iowa fm Hyde, Cornelia fm N London. 11—Br Brig Esther fm N York.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

ASHBOROUGH, July 10th, 1855.

MR. DEAR SIRS:—A friend has just placed in my hands the Observer of the 5th inst., containing the letter of my competitor, E. G. Reade, Esq., in reply to mine of the 13th of June.

I own myself a little surprised at the tone of the production. It is not marked by the courtesy which has hitherto characterised our public discussions. In other respects, it is perfectly familiar to me. It is a compend of his *stump speech* to which I have often replied. Nor would I notice it now in this form but for the fact that the letter will be read where neither the speech nor my reply will ever be heard.

Mr. Reade *insinuates*, what he cannot *truthfully charge*, that I have professed in my letter a degree of attachment to the Whig party, much stronger than I proclaimed in a speech in Caswell.

I said in Caswell—and Mr. Reade knows the fact—that I was, as ever, a *Whig*, devoted, as always, to Whig principles; but that if I was *forced* to act with either the Democrats or the Know Nothings, I would prefer the former. This I have repeated in Guilford and in Randolph, and every other county in which I have spoken.

As to the puerile attempt at wit, on Mr. Reade's part, in reference to dreaming, I have no notice to take of that, further than to say, that it is as well to be a *dreamer* as a fabricator. *I never said at any time that the Standard is just no paper at all.* On the contrary, it is now, and has for years been, the ablest paper in the State opposed to the principles which I advocate, and which Mr. Reade has *deserted—for the sake of the plunder.*

If Mr. Reade really believes that there is not in Washington's Farewell Address one word or sentence which even looks like a censure of secret political societies—then I regret that he has read the history of his country with so little comprehension of the lessons which it teaches. The apology he attempts to make for the secrecy of his Know Nothing Society is unsatisfactory. All the secret political societies that have figured conspicuously in the history of the world, have professed to have in view the accomplishment of some *good* end. The Jesuits profess to aim at the propagation of the gospel. The Jacobins were the professed friends of liberty; and the *Democratic Clubs* of Gen'l Washington's time declared that they were actuated by an anxious solicitude for the "preservation of freedom, the very existence of which was menaced by a European confederacy transcendant in power and unparalleled in *iniquity.*" Theyalso professed to oppose the "pride of wealth and the arrogance of power in the United States." Can any objects be better than these? Yet of these very societies Gen'l Washington thus expressed himself:

"The *real people*, occasionally assembled in order to express their sentiments on political subjects, ought not to be confounded with *permanent self-appointed societies*, usurping the right io control the constituted authorities and to dictate to public opinion. While the former is entitled to respect, the latter is incompatible with all government, and must either sink into general disesteem, or finally overturn the established order of things."

So spake the Father of his Country. And let us be taught by his counsel, to avoid all connexion with *affiliated* political societies, whose aim it is to control the the government!

I submit to every intelligent mind whether there is not an utter want of fairness in that part of Mr. Reade's letter in which he denies that his party connects religion and politics. "Our principles (says Mr. Reade,) say the contrary. Our practice shows the contrary." Now this is a fair specimen of Know Nothing frankness. What do they say in their platform on this subject?

"Resistance to the aggressive policy and corrupting tendencies of the Roman Catholic Church in our country, by the advancement to all political stations, &c., of those only who do not hold civil allegiance directly or indirectly to any foreign power, whether civil or ecclesiastical, and who are Americans by birth, education and training," &c.

Now, there are many Roman Catholics who no more acknowledge allegiance to the Pope in Civil matters than Mr. Reade does—yet *they* are all excluded from office by Know Nothing policy. Did Mr. Gaston acknowledge allegiance in civil matters to the Pope? We *know* he did not, yet if he were now living he would be excluded from office by the K. N.'s, *according to Mr. Reade's speeches.*

"We are for liberty of conscience and liberty of worship," says Mr. Reade. But it is a practical denial of its truth to debar a man from office because he may entertain certain religious opinions. Yet the Know Nothings indiscriminately proscribe *all Catholics.* And are they still to be considered friends to liberty of conscience? Save that sacred doctrine from such friends! I am no Roman Catholic. On the contrary I am opposed to their creed as far as I understand it—and I abhor many of their practices, especially in former and far distant times.

Mr. Reade insists that the Pope, in a recent Encyclical letter, denounced liberty of conscience as a pest most to be dreaded in a State. Mr. Reade declares the same thing, so far as Catholics are concerned, to be dangerous to our Protestant religion and our liberties. How much better is Mr. Reade than the Pope? and wherein do they differ? Mark you,—to debar a man from office on account of his religious faith, is, in the language of Mr. Macon, a "practical denial of liberty of conscience." Mr. Reade is for debarring the Catholics—I would commend him to the imitation of a better example than the Pope.

Now a word or two in regard to Mr. Reade's statistics. He states that up to 1850, the immigration to our country of all classes was 2,636,000. How does he arrive at this fact? He says he takes it from the Census Abstract. The abstract shows no such thing. There is a statement of the opinion of one Dr. Chickering to that effect in the abstract. From 1790 to 1820 there is no accurate data upon which to found a calculation. From 1820 to 1850, the number of arrivals set down in the Census is taken from the Custom House reports; and a note to the *Compend* of the Census, page 122, states the fact that the Custom House reports are known to give *much less* than the true numbers.

Now the statement which I made in my former letter is based upon a letter written in 1836 by the late Bishop England, (a catholic bishop,) in which he states that in the fifty preceding years there had immigrated to this country 1,000,000 of Catholics; and that there was one million here prior to that date. Nearly twenty years have elapsed since then. The immigration in the mean time has been confessedly on the increase. Now on such a basis, (and is it not quite as good as any we have?) it is fair to suppose that six or eight millions have arrived in the United States since the establishment of our government. There now remain of Catholics, one million and about eight hundred thousand. Of this number I suppose eight hundred thousand to be natives and the rest foreigners. As to the number converted to protestantism, we cannot accurately ascertain it,—but one thing we do know: that if there is force in truth—*gospel truth*—in a fair open contest, such as they have in the U. S. under the benign influence of our system of government, Protestantism would be much more likely to prevail than Roman Catholicism. It is a humiliating circumstance that Mr. Reade, a Protestant by profession, should admit that Protestants as often turn Catholics as Catholics turns Protestants, in our country.

But as to Louisiana. When we acquired it in 1803, it consisted of what are now the States of Louisiana, Missouri and Arkansas. Turn to the statistics of the Methodist, Baptist, and Catholic churches as given by themselves in their respective Almanacs, and it will be found as I believe, and as I have stated, that the Catholics are inferior in point of numbers to either of the other two. As to Church accommodation, that indicates but little as to unmbers; because the Cathedrals of the large city of New Orleans are in point of accommodation greatly superior to any Houses the Methodists or Baptists have. Yet they are not always full by any means. Church accommodation is one thing—Church members quite another.

After making a statement of the number of foreigners who have arrived in our country, Mr. Reade goes on to say, in substance, that we shall shortly have a great preponderance of foreigners and catholics; and then adds, "And still Mr. K. says *let them come*—let them come and be converted to Protestantism." Now in reference to this remark I have to say, *in imitation of Mr. Reade*, when he alludes to a speech of mine in Caswell—that it is "untrue." I never have said, let them come. On the contrary I have been opposed to the flowing tide of immigration to our country as long as Mr. Reade has, if not longer; and have always, whenever I had an opportunity, —both before this canvass opened and since—so declared myself. But I don't believe that Know Nothing organizations are necessary to check it. That will be better done by better men—or at least by as good as are to be found in the secret party.

Mr. Reade, in the manner in which he attempts to account for the origin of his party, derogates from the character of our people. He says that for a long time the two old parties had possession of the country, and each bid for the foreign vote, or courted the foreigners; and were so perfectly *led* by their leaders that his *new party* had to originate in secret. They nominated and swore to vote for and elect their candidates, and did so; and the old party leaders were astonished and the people were delighted.

Is it possible that Mr. Reade believes that our people have so little love of country as to see and feel that there is an evil to the country, and yet will not have the *bravery* to face that evil openly and correct it? Are the people all such poltroons as this implies? This may do for an excuse for Know Nothingism, and may satisfy a member of the order; but I think all who are not sworn to submit to the behest of a secret council, will be inclined to repel this as an insult to the American people.

If the Know Nothings are the only hope of our country, then indeed are we in circumstances of unutterable dispair. With Southern men, united in close affiliation with the fanatical host of Know Nothings North—agreeing to differ upon the subject of slavery—the great important one to *us*—and stand together upon all other things, what must be the consequences to us, should they be successful!

We will be sacrificed as a matter of course; for, though the Northern majority should abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and in the territories, and every where else where Congress has or may be supposed to have jurisdiction, and should refuse to admit any other slave State into the Union—why the Southern Know Nothings are oath-bound, and could only enter their protest. The party has agreed to disagree upon the subject of slavery, and not one of them could, without violating his faith to his Northern allies, do any thing more for the South than simply to enter his protest.

I am an ardent friend of this Union. It can, however, only be preserved by observing with strict fidelity the guaranties of the Constitution. All other attempts are vain. Let the South be united and all will be well. We have the Constitution on our side, and 'thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just.' We were well nigh united until at the North Know Nothingism arose, and extended to the South, under the auspices of disappointed politicians of both parties. Shall we yield to its demands? *As a Whig* I can never dishonor the principles I have so long professed as to do it. As an American citizen, proud of my native land and anxious to promote its interest and establish its true glory, I will never unite with a party which is based upon principles and professions at war with all the maxims of republican liberty. I have always been proud to believe that the Whig party was a conservative party. This has constituted its chief attraction for me. But when it descends to appeals to the most unworthy passions and prejudices of mankind in order to obtain success, I feel an inexpressible mortification and deep sense of shame. Fifteen years ago, and who could have supposed that leading members of the Whig party would be found countenancing religious intolerance!

"Alas! for my party! its pride has gone by."

When Gen. Scott was candidate for President, and our own distinguished statesman, Graham, for Vice President, the former in a public speech, expressed his fondness for the "rich Irish brogue, and the sweet German accent." Mr. Reade found no fault of him *then* for *that*. It was all well enough that he had sent his daughter to a nunnery, as it was said, and no pious fears arose in Mr. Reade's breast for the safety of the protestant religion. But lo!

"A change has come over the spirit of his *dream.*"

Then he was looking to the success of a party that *might promote him.* All was well—not a word was heard against Roman Catholics or foreigners from his most *patriotic and disinterested* lips. But now, if "stars and diadems" do not —*a seat in Congress does*—glitter before his mind; and he seeks to avail himself of what he often says is the prevaling feeling of the times—to ride into Congress though it be over the fragments of a broken Constitution, which provides that "no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification for any office or public trust under the U. States." Well, if such be the "temper of the times," it is greatly to be deplored; but those who prefer to be right rather than to be successful, should not, and will not, waver in their devotion to principle.

In the Convention of 1835, which amended our State Constitution, the venerable *patriarch* Macon, when discussing *this very question* of *religious toleration* in regard to Catholics, used this language: "Fears seem to be entertained that the Catholics will over-run this country. They may do it, but I do not think it half as probable as that a *mouse will kill* a buffalo! Let them come when they will," Mr. Macon said, and I will lay a wager that the Protestants convert *two* to the Catholics *one.*" And in the same speech he also said: "There are times when a man, *if a true patriot*, must stake himself for the good of his country. *The present is a crisis of that kind.*"

The crisis of which Macon spoke has returned upon us, with all its dangers augmented by the fact that it is *now National* in its influence, whereas it was then *merely local.* Shall true republicans falter because of the threatening aspect of the danger? On the contrary they should be the firmer in proportion as danger increases. And though defeat shall overtake them if they be candidates for public honors—yet let them remember, that

"When madness rules the hour,
And wicked men bear sway,
The post of honor is the private station."

Very truly, your friend,

JOHN KERR.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

"PIC NIC" ON LOWER LITTLE RIVER.

Last Friday, the 6th of July, is a day long to be remembered by the citizens of Lower Little River and others who were present on the occasion.

Had there been a person at the Mills of Mr. John C. Williams, on the morning of the 6th, he would have seen in all the roads, leading from almost every possible direction, Carriages, and Buggies, flying along at the maximum rate of horse speed through mud and mire;—and, occasionally, far in the distance, he might see the shake of white handkerchiefs and the waving of hats,—and owing to the deep stillness of the morning, which was a sure precursor of the rain that fell at noon, he might hear, long before the vehicles were visible, the noise of wheels—the tramp of horses—the crack of whips—and the laugh of joy; and were he ignorant of what was to transpire on that day, nearly in sight of him, he would certainly have asked the question, "What means all this?" Last Friday was the day of the "Pic Nic," and those vehicles were on their way to the place appointed.

Certainly, a more romantic place cannot be found within the limits of Cumberland and Harnett, and, perhaps, not within the State, for such kind of parties. That Lower Little River is one of the prettiest streams in North Carolina cannot be denied by any one who has had such opportunities for observations as would justify a comparison,—the dark color and swiftness of its water—the white sand and almost perpendicularity of its banks—the sinuosity of its course and its freedom from swamps—all these peculiarities combined, I think, make it one of the most beautiful streams in our section, and, especially, one of the most appropriate places for a "Pic Nic" in our knowledge.

On the Cumberland side of this river, about half a mile from Mr. Williams's Mills—on the road to Kingsbury—was the place selected. Here the Ladies had "swept and garnished" a most beautiful spot; but were not allowed to complete it as they designed, owing to the excessive rains of last week. Not far off, is a School House, which was made the dining room for the day and a place of shelter in case of rain.

Unfortunately about 12 o'clock, the thunder began to roll, and shortly after, the rain to fall in torrents, and the cry was, "To the School House." The grove was soon deserted and the house filled to overflowing. Such noise! such confusion! In there was the dinner table! O, delicious viands! O ye bending table legs, (scantling 3 x 4)! All that could entice the eye—all that could draw *tears* from the mouth of a hungry man—all these—every thing was there.

Certainly, woman, being the first tempted, has learned the *Art*, and has carried it to such perfection, in a culinary point of view, that had the "First Tempter" himself been there, he would have delivered up, instanter, his commission.

But the inclemency of the weather was not thus to mar the festivity of the occasion. In the crowd, were two violins and a flute, and the delightful music of this combination of instruments did make the old School House ring. There was visible among the younger portion of the crowd a restless spirit to "shake the light fantastic toe," but the stern look of the "old fogies," and the well known opposition by the "old liners" to such amusement, nipped the thing in the bud; notwithstanding, the music was so delightful and soul-stirring that they created as much noise with their feet in keeping time as "young America" would in going through a nice cotillion.

In the evening the rain ceased, and every one with hook and line, pole and bait, went to fishing in another element than the etherial. Owing to previous rains, the River was far above the fishing height; but our luck was as good as usual on such occasions. There was caught one fish, one eel, and two terrapins. The ladies being pleased with their luck, all retired once more to our seats, arranged after the school-boy fashion, under the stately poplars and the wide spreading oaks immediately in front of the School House. Here, until the setting sun bid us to our homes, the violins and flute pealed forth their sweetest strains. All were pleased—all were delighted—and all regretted that Friday had not been a week in length instead of one day. R. D.

POETRY THAT IS POETRY.—It is not often that we are treated to an original Poem of such decided merit, as the following, which is equally beautiful fo its sentiment and the graceful manner in which it is conveyed:—

FOR THE OBSERVER.

To MISS M. A. G.

In the Spring of thy youth never cease to remember,
That Autumn is coming with sere yellow leaf;
Thy May-day of youth is now here, but September
Is coming to look for its fruit and its sheaf.

Thy brow is unclouded, thine eye is now bright,
And Sorrow's deep fountain as yet is unsealed;
Thy cheek is health's rosiest throne, and the sight
Of life's long panorama of Cares is concealed.

Hope's loveliest bow o'er thy pathway is bent,
And youth's silver stream ripples merrily on,
While pleasures come fast, nor a sorrow is sent
To sadden the memory of joys that are gone.

But cease not, my friend, in Girlhood's bright years,
While spring flowers bloom all around, to remember,
That the dew-drops of morning, ere night may be tears,
And the Joys of thy May-day, the Griefs of December.

And as the bright Spring but for Summer prepares,
So may thine own Spring of existence be given,
That thy young heart may *bud* in this Garden of Cares,
To *bloom* through a Summer eternal in Heaven.

W.

FAYETTEVILLE, May 30, 1855.

Gas Cooking.—One of the most labor-saving and money-saving expedients ever introduced, and especially valuable for persons of scanty means, is the cooking with gas. What a world of labor and trouble and time it saves! Mr. Willard brought one of his sheet-iron broilers to our office some days ago, and, having attached a gutta percha tube to one of the gas pipes, cooked a couple of chops and a steak in a few minutes, the tenderest we ever tasted, and, what is peculiar to the process, free from the smoke and fumes which generally rise from broiling meat. Any body can see the operation any day in the kitchen of the National Hotel.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

A poll was opened last week, in Currituck county, N. C., to take the sense of the voters as to the subscription by the county of $50,000, towards the construction of the Canal, uniting the waters of the Currituck Sound and Elizabeth River, and it was decided by a vote of more than four-fifths in favor of the subscription.

Norfolk Beacon.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

FURTHER INTERESTING DETAILS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

Rumored Illness of the Emperor Alexander.
Illness of the King of Prussia.

NEW YORK, June 11.

The Pacific arrived at 6 o'clock this morning bringing dates from Liverpool to the 30th of June.

The news consists almost wholly of details of the recent repulse, which has not damaged the allies to so great an extent as at first reported, and the general position of affairs is deemed sufficiently satisfactory.

The latest intelligence from the Crimen reports Lord Raglan as dangerously ill, and that he has asked to be recalled.

The total allied loss on the 16th was over 5,000 men. The army, nevertheless, was in good spirits, and preparing for another assault.

No further battles have occurred on the land or sea. Austria continues to disband her army.

The rumored illness of Lord Raglan is not generally credited, but is supposed to be the pretext to cover his recall.

The great repulse of the allies has had the effect to rouse a feeling throughout England and France for a vigorous prosecution of the war, as a measure of revenge as for the national honor.

There had been no renewed attempt on the part of the allies to capture the Redan or the Malakoff Tower, the whole French and English line now acting on the defensive. The Russians suffered greatly in the assault, but have recovered much of that spirit and indomitable bravery which distinguished them in the early part of the siege. They are apparently ready and anxious for the allies to renew the conflict.

The damage done to the Russian works has all been repaired, and they look again as impregnable as ever.

The English and French reciprocally blame each other for the disasters at Sebastopol.

Gen. Pelissier's despatches state that the port of Sebastopol will soon be completely invested.

The allies retain possesssion of the Round Towers in the Cemetery and the Mamelon.

The cholera had broken out among the French troops and was causing great mortality.

Gortschakoff's despatches state that the allies' fire had weakened, and that the allied troops who had crossed the Tchernaya had returned.

Lord Palmerston denies that Lord Raglan has asked to be recalled. He further states that he had been sick but was recovering.

A despatch from the Baltic, dated the 25th, states that Swaeborg had been bombarded and the stores destroyed. The town of Hango had also been bombarded.

The Russians admit that the Cossacks' boat showed a flag of truce, but state that they feared treachery, as soundings had been taken by the English in other ports under the disguise of a flag of truce.

Great movements are taking place among the allied squadrons, and some important intelligence may now be expected from the Baltic.

VARNA, Thursday.—Generals Brown, Penefather and Codington are sick. Part of the Foreign Legion, composed of nations of nearly all climes, has arrived at Varna, from England.

LONDON, Saturday.—The Times states that the Emperor Alexander was seriously ill at the latest dates. The King of Prussia was also ill, and his reign was probably drawing to a close.

There is nothing new from India. Trade is dull and money tight. A famine was prevailing in many parts of China, and the suffering of the people is very great.

There is still considerable fighting between the rebels and imperialists, with varying success—on the whole the rebels were not making much progress.

Among the passengers by the Atlantic are Ex-President Van Buren and family, Commodore Perry, and Colonel Plume, bearer of despatches.

Lord Panmure gives a nominal list, showing 93 officers killed and wounded, 144 private men killed, 1,058 wounded, and 150 missing (taken prisoners.) Pelissier names 37 French officers killed, 96 officers wounded, 17 officers missing, (prisoners,) 1544 private men killed and missing, and 1644 wounded. Total English *hors de combat* 1,430, French 3,337, both 4,774 men. Generals Meyran and Brunet were severely wounded.

In Paris it was reported that the failure was, in a measure at least owing to errors committed by the British commanding officers.

The British, on their side, say that they took the Redan, but could not hold it because the French failed to silence the guns of the Malakoff.

Their errors are described as twofold,—first in not having had fascines provided for filling up the trench within the Redan; and next, in not having immediately apprised the French commander that they found it necessary to retire.

The *moveable* force of the army, French, English, Turkish and Sardinian, is estimated at 60,000 available for the field.

A grand banquet was given by Mr. George Peabody, at the Star and Garter, London, to Mr. Fillmore, on Monday the 25th. Among the guests, 100 in number, were many distinguished Americans and several of the English nobility and gentry.

The Empress has arrived at Pau. The *Presse* states that the recently expressed hopes of a lineal heir to the Bonaparte throne are unfounded.

Markets.—LIVERPOOL, June 30.—Cotton—Dennison & Co.'s Circular states that during the first three days of the week the market was dull and prices considerably lower; but on Thursday, without any apparent cause, the market became buoyant, and closed with an active demand, at an advance of 1-16d. The week's sales have been 43,000 bales, of which speculators took 17,000 and exporters 2,000. Sales on Friday, 20,000 bales, of which speculators took 10,000. The closing quotations are: Orleans Fair 6⅜; Middling 6⅜; Upland Fair 6⅜; Middling 6⅜.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.

The repulse, before Sebastopol, of the British and French, on the 18th of June, we now learn, was not near as serious as the Telegraph despatch which Lord Panmure published, led the world to suspect.

Other hostile accounts exaggerate the losses of the Allies, and though no doubt, they were serious, yet, in no respect, have they dampened the ardor or energy of the besiegers, who keep at the work undaunted.

The telegraphic despatches from Sebastopol come down to the 26th ult.; but nothing of importance had occurred up to that date as respects the operations of the besieging army. The new works, with which the allies were completely occupied, were making progress rapidly. But advices from Paris state that no further assault on the Malakoff batteries is expected to take place until French breaching batteries, in course of construction in front of the Mamelon, are ready to open fire. The allies now know the way to the two strongholds of the enemy, and the fatal experience acquired on the 18th has apprised them of the more dangerous path. Anticipating a certain movement, the Russians have burnt down that part of the town which the English trenches threaten.

While the Allied army is in an excellent physical condition, it is evident now, from all reports, that the Russians in Sebastopol are placed on short allowance, and that ammunition cannot be abundant, for broken shells have been fired from the walls. Supplies have been nearly cut off; and reinforcements do not approach. Hence we may now expect to hear of the bombardment being renewed, and, after that, of the fall of the Malakoff and Redan. This accomplished, storming will be a thing of course

Earnest efforts are making, it is said, by the Russians, 'with their spies in Paris and Belgium,' to sow the seeds of discord between the English and French.—*N. Y. Express.*

Diversions at Sebastopol.—The Semapore de Marseilles contains the following anecdote from Sebastopol: Some days ago, a party of officers of the Russian garrison wishing to avail themselves of a few hours' leisure, sent a band of music to a charming villa, surrounded by fine plantations, at the head of a small bay at the bottom of the harbor. From the French batteries, by the aid of a good spy glass, we could see a party of elegantly-dressed ladies and their partners gaily dancing on the lawn before the house. The natural politeness of the French for the fair sex and their innate love for the amusement in which the officers and their fair friends were engaged, made them loth to disturb them. Our artillerymen, however, thought that it would be just as well to remind them that a permission from the French for their fete surperseded any authorization from Count Osten Sacken or from the Emperor Alexander himself, and in order to do so a shell was put in a mortar and aimed with such precision that it fell just in front of the house. No other was fired, and for the remainder of the day the party enjoyed themselves to their full bent. In the evening, however, the champagne began to produce its natural effect, and the music kept up such tapage that no one could sleep. It was necessary to put an end to the disturbance, and another iron messenger was placed in a mortar and, careful aim being taken, was dropped just in the middle of the grass plot. The warning was enough, as the party fled right and left. No one was hurt, but as they saw clearly that we would no longer be annoyed by their noise, the party broke up.

CALIFORNIA HOMICIDE CALANDAR FOR MAY, 1855.

May 2—An American and a Chilean hanged by Lynch law in San Luis, Obisbo county, for robbery.

2—Two Indians mortally wounded by their brethren in a fight on Pattewott River, Humboldt county.

3—Three Chinamen murdered, and several others seriously wounded, by four American robbers, at Shirt Tail Canon, near Iowa Hill.

4—A fight among the Indians in Butte county; three of them killed.

5—A Mexican killed in Sonora by Robert Caldwell, over a game of cards. Caldwell escaped.

5—Senor Lopez, when resisting a sheriff, was killed in Los Angelos by Mr. Morris. The latter was held to be justified.

6—Wm. Cochran and Jesse Brown murdered by Indians on the North Fork of Cottonwood Creek.

7—An Indian found murdered in Stockton.

8—Frederick Bohile, a German, murdered near Daylor's Ranch. The murder was committed at night, and for money.

8—Two Indians found murdered in the morning in the streets of Los Angelos.

9—Mr. Champlain killed in Mariposa county by Capt. Howard. The quarrel arose about land. Howard was examined and discharged.

10—A battle took place in El Dorado county between two tribes of Indians. Three were killed.

12—Kelly, an escaped State prison conviet, an Irishman by birth, was hung by Lynch law at Gilroy.

12—White, a convict, killed at the State Prison, in trying to escape.

10—Miguel Morillo killed by Louis Rendeaux, in Alameda county.

10—Mr. Pollard held to answer in Trinidad, Humboldt county, for killing Mr. Palmer.

13—John Ogden and Adolphus Moore were taken in charge by the agents of Judge Lynch, at Lexington, Los Angels county, on a charge of belonging to a band of robbers. Ogden was hanged; Moore was shot in bed and mortally wounded. Both confessed their misdeeds.

13—J. B. Hill murdered on Indian Creek, in Klamath county, by the Indians.

15—William Lomax hanged by Lynch Law at Dayor's Ranch on charge of having murdered Frederick Boble.

17—Wm. Link shot a Chinaman for fun near Greaser-town, Calaveras County. The Chinaman drew a revolver and shot at and killed Link for keeps.

17—Three Americans murdered by Indians on McCloud river.

17—Remains of two persons supposed to have been murdered, found near Santa Barbara County. The remains of two other persons supposed to have been murdered, were found near the same place a few days later.

20—Axom Byrd killed by George Wright, in Shasta county.

21—Antonio Cruciano, killed near Mezesville by Charles Lambert.

22—Jose Maria convicted in San Francisco, of manslaughter, for killing Antonio Feliz.

23—The body of an unknown man who had been murdered was found on the sea shore in San Louis, Obispo co., near the ranch of John Price.

24—The body of a man lynched or murdered was found hanging on a tree near Santa Margaretta ranch, San Louis, Obispo county.

27—Francisco Valencia, killed in San Jose by Ramon Pico. Pico was examined and discharged.

28—Three French miners got into a quarrel about their claim near Grass Valley. One of them drew a revolver, killed one of his companions, wounded the other, and then blew his own brains out.

28—Brown Wilkerson and another American, all supposed to belong to a gang of robbers, were hung by Lynch law at Lexington, in Los Angeles county.

31—How Hong, an Indian, killed in Colusi county.

RECAPITULATION.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	Total.
Total killed	35	57	28	32	47	199
Hung by Sheriff	1	—	—	—	—	2
Hung by mob	8	—	—	6	8	24
Murder convicts	—	5	2	1	1	9

ST. LOUIS, July 11.

A Sister Murdered by a Brother.—Suicide of the Latter.—Our community was thrown into a state of the most intense excitement yesterday, by one of the most shocking murders ever perpetrated here and the subsequent suicide of the murderer.

A young man named Belsing, of highly respectable birth and connexions, whose sister has been leading a dissolute life in this city recently, invited her to a buggy ride with him into the country. Having reached a quiet and secluded spot, he deliberately drew a pistol and shot her through the heart. Immediately retracing his steps he returned to a hotel in this city, and wound up the fearful tragedy by shooting himself.

AMERICAN TRIUMPH IN CHARLESTON.

A very important election took place in Charleston on Monday last—that of High Sheriff, one of the most honorable offices in the State. The candidates were Col. John E. Carew, late editor of the Mercury, a native and a Protestant, and E. Kanapanx, Esq., a native and a Roman Catholic. The utmost interest was felt by both parties in the contest, the question, in the language of the Columbia Times, being fairly and squarely presented to the voters of Charleston, and notwithstanding the foreign influence in the city, leagued in with the Roman Catholic denomination, endeavored by all means to secure the election of their candidate, they have been routed.

The Times says that the regular business of the city Court was neglected by its officers last week, to manufacture voters from the foreign mass to defeat the American party, but the number was not sufficient. The Judge of the city Court even converted the forum into a political election mart, and undertook to denounce certain communications that appeared in the city papers as false, and their authors as liars. It is true, says the Times, that the Judge was laboring under great *excitement*, as we have been informed, which, together with the fact of his being a Romanist, was calculated to produce irascibility. He was severely rebuked by a member of the Bar, who advertised him that he had disgraced himself, &c., and refused to discuss the truth or falsity of his statements until the Judge was himself again.

We have also been credibly informed, continues the Times, that letters were received in Columbia by foreigners residing in that section, to be in Charleston on Monday, as they were needed. Voters of foreign birth were imported from Augusta and Savannah for the same purpose, to defeat the American candidate, and give full swing to the Roman Catholic and foreign population of Charleston. Yet, notwithstanding these extraordinary efforts and attempts to subvert the elective franchise, the American party of Charleston have triumphed and carried through successfully their candidate, at the same time crushing out bribery and corruption in a signal manner. The election is said to have been the most orderly ever conducted in the city, for which the American party are entitled to the honor. Well done Charleston.—*Wil. Herald.*

[The vote was, for Carew 2629, Kanapaux 1772. Carew's majority 857.]

The Liquor Excitement.—The curious operation of the "Prohibitory Law" in this State,—but particularly in this city,—is decidedly the most interesting local movement of the day. Two new features are especially noted in our news columns this morning. One, the *first arrest of a liquor seller*,—and a great excitement in Albany, growing out of the case of the proprietor of the City Hotel, Mr. Landon, who was arrested there for the like offence. The complainant in the case, (a Carson League man,) was showered with pulverized charcoal, as he was leaving Court—but by whom, nobody knows.—*N. Y. Express.*

The authorities of Williamsburg and Brooklyn have gone to work in earnest to enforce the Prohibitory Law, "as they understand it." Not only are liquor sellers arrested and sent to jail, but large quantities of wines and liquors are taken possession of. The agents of the law meet with no opposition from the parties proceeded against. This is as it should be. The Courts are open, to decide what is legal and what is illegal,—and to redress whatever grievances there may be to complain of. We do not learn of any liquor seizures in New York as yet.—*N. Y. Express.*

PORTLAND, July 10.

The Portland Riot.—The second Coroner's inquest on the body of Robins, who was killed in the late riot, returned a verdict, last evening. It is quite lengthy, and after reviewing the whole of the evidence, declares that the deceased came to his death by the rash and illegal orders of Mayor Dow, and leaving for the Courts to determinate whether the Mayor is guilty of Murder or Manslaughter.

The Murder of Professor Clark S. Brown, at Pontotoc, Miss., of which we lately made mention, bears a remarkable likeness to the case of Matt Ward and Professor Butler. As the circumstances are narrated by a letter from the place, it appears that Brown was a native of New Hampshire, a graduate of Dartmouth College, and principal of the "Pontotoc Male Academy." A few days previous to the murder, he punished, for some misdemeanor, a lad named Carey Wray, about 12 years of age. John, an elder brother of the lad, who attended the same school, was subsequently expelled for having at the time twice threatened Professor Brown if he whipped his brother again. Three days after the occurrence, another brother, named Keith Wray, aged eighteen years, who was studying medicine in an office in the city, armed himself with a revolver and bowie knife, went to the academy, and wanted Brown called out, but, as he was *too* much excited at the time, the assistant refused the request. Wray left, saying that he would see him on his way home, and at the close of the session he met his victim in the public park. He accosted him rudely, told him he had imposed upon his brother, and, when he undertook to reason the matter, called him by an insulting epithet, and aimed a blow with his fist at Brown's face. The latter, seeing Wray's weapons, as the blow was aimed raised a little riding whip, and prepared to defend himself. Immediately he repupon, Wray drew his knife and inflicted seven fatal wounds, which caused Brown's instant death. The murderer was arrested and committed to prison, but his friends made vigorous efforts to forestall justice by promptly securing all the legal counsel the place affords. Professor Brown leaves a young wife, to whom he had only been married a few months.

Two Persons Killed by Lightning.—During a recent thunder-storm in Minnesota the lightning struck the house of a widow lady named Wright, killing two members of the family, and what was most singular, it proved fatal to one that was sleeping in the upper story and one on the lower floor. These persons had each a companion in bed with them at the time, both of whom were unharmed. The oldest daughter, a young lady, and a boy some seven or eight years of age, were killed. The family were strangers, having but lately arrived in the Territory.

Steamboat Disasters are of so frequent occurrence on the western waters that, in view of them, it is a wonder how men of capital have the courage to risk their money in such investments. And yet, with all the disasters, and the number of boats constantly lost, there is no diminution of the aggregate of running craft upon those waters. In a late number of the Louisville, Ky., Courier we find a complete list of the steamboat disasters on the western rivers for the last six months, the total of which sums up 63 steamers and 52 flats, barges, and keel boats lost, involving property to the amount of $1,402,600. Of the steamers, 35 were snagged, 13 burned, 9 were destroyed by collision, and 6 by explosions. In these calamities, seventy-two persons lost their lives and thirty-six were wounded.

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

SUPREME COURT.

The following opinions have been delivered since our last:

By NASH, C. J.—In *Doe ex dem* Gause vs Perkins, from Brunswick, affirming the judgment. Also, in Ritter, in equity, vs Statts, from Moore, referred to the master. Also, in Davis v Lanier, from Martin; judgment for $673,57. Also, in Mayo v Whitson, from Orange, affirming the judgment.

By PEARSON, J.—In *Doe ex dem* Gibbs v Benson, from Hyde, reversing the judgment and directing a *venire de novo*. Also, in State *ex rel.* Shuster v Perkins, from Pasquotank; *venire de novo*. Also in Ashe v Johnson, in equity, from Orange, reversing the decretal order and directing the injunction to stand until the final hearing. Also, in Roberts v Roberts, in equity, from Cleveland, dismissing the Bill.

By BATTLE, J.—In Ray v McMillan, from Cumberland, affirming the judgment. Also, in State v. Bordeaux, from New Hanover, declaring that there is no error in the proceedings of the Superior Court. Also, in Brock v King, from Robeson, directing a new trial. Also, in Muse v Kelly, in equity, from Moore, dismissing the Bill.—*Ral. Star.*

WASHINGTON, July 12.

Organization of the Court of Claims.—The Court of Claims was organized at noon to-day. Gentlemen desiring to be admitted to the Bar were required to file their credentials for future examination, or to give their names to the clerk, and hereafter furnish proof of their qualifications for practice; whereupon about fifty lawyers complied with the request, including ten ex-members of Congress, and Attorneys from all parts of the country.

THE LATEST BARNUMISM.

It is a mistake to suppose that Barnum is not going to get up an exhibition at his Museum here, of the prettiest women in America. When the story was started it was put down as a *myth*,—the impression having got abroad that the great showman's exhibition in the *human* line, had ended with the Hairy Woman and the Baby Show. We learn now, however, that it is the *young ladies'* turn next. A publishing house in Paris, it seems, is engaged in issuing a series of the most distinguished female beauties in the world, which, when completed, is to include ten of the most beautiful ladies in the United States and the Canadas. In order to obtain such specimens of American beauty as will compare favorably with any that the Old World can produce, as well, also, to secure, in a permanent form, a Gallery of Original Portraits, unequalled in the world for graceful perfection, and, at the same time, encourage a more popular taste for the Fine Arts, stimulate to extra exertion the genius of our painters, and laudably gratify the public curiosity, the great Barnum says he is prepared to give over $5000 in premiums. To accomplish these objects, he proposes that every person having a fair friend over 16 years of age (single or married) whom he believes comptent to compete for the premiums and *eclat* embraced in the enterprise, shall forward to him her Photograph or Daguerreotype. As fast as the likenesses are received, they will be numbered. On the 15th day of October, all that may have arrived will be placed before the public at the Museum.

In order to secure a fair decision, the voice of the public, we are told, shall determine which portraits may be entitled to the premiums. Each visitor will be constituted a Judge, and be allowed to give her or his opinion, at a ballot box which is to be placed in the Museum.

On the 15th January, 1856, this box shall be opened, and the votes carefully canvassed. The originals of the one hundred portraits, which shall have received from the public the greatest number of votes, will then be paid a small advance premium of $10 each; after which, the 100 prize portraits will be painted, *life size*, by the best artists in America—the names of which artists are to be announced at an early day. As soon as possible, this original portrait gallery of 100 large oil paintings is to be opened to the public, to compete for 100 additional premiums. The Portraits will be numbered from 1 to 100. The people will again decide upon their merits. On the 15th of September, 1856, the box will again be opened, and 100 additional Premiums founded on the relative number of votes received, be distributed to the originals of the 100 Portraits. Those obtaining the ten highest Premiums will be engraved and published in the French "World's Book of Beauty." Each lady who may secure one of the ten highest Premiums, will be desired to sit to the best artist in the city nearest to her residence, who will paint her portrait from life, at the expense of the subscriber, for the French publication. No likeness will be received from disreputable persons. If any such be discovered, Barnum says it will be proscribed.

Now or never, then, the question must be decided: "Have we any handsome women among us?" Don't all speak at once.—*N. Y. Express.*

PLEASANT SUNDAY BUSINESS.—A correspondent of the Petersburg Express gives the following account of the doings at Ebenezer Church, Greensville county, Va., on Sunday last. Two men and their two sons all mixed up in a shooting affray:—

"B. D. Tillar and W. W. Robinson met, and after some angry words had passed between them, Robinson who had in his hand at the time a large cane, drew a pistol. Tillar then drew a pistol also, and told R. if he attempted to shoot, that he (T.) would certainly kill him. While the parties were in condition, young Robinson, son of W. W. Robinson, who was not seen by Tillar, fired in his rear, and lodged a ball in Tillar's thigh. Tillar turned to see from what quarter the fire came, and while his head was turned, Robinson fired, the ball passing through the thin part of Tillar's left ear. Tillar, being now severely wounded in two places, fired at Robinson, and lodged the ball in the calf of his opponent's leg. Robinson then rushed at Tillar, and struck him several blows over the head with a cane. Tillar immediately caught his antagonist, threw him violently to the ground, and then fired over him.

"Young Tillar, a mere lad aged about 13 years, who had no pistol, knocked young Robinson down with a stone during the progress of the affray."

Among the graduates of Georgetown College, D. C., who received the degree of A. B., was Hugh J. Gaston, N. C., a grandson of the late Judge Gaston of that State.

A Fiendish Act.—The Columbia Times states that on Monday night last, the passenger train on the Wilmington and Manchester Road, just after leaving the supper house at Fair Bluff, came in contact with a piece of timber thrown across the road evidently with the intent of creating a smash." The intent of the wretch succeeded partially as we are informed by Mr. Tenhet, U. S. Mail Agent, for the entire passenger train of cars were thrown from the track, but fortunately no lives were lost nor did any of the passengers sustain much injury. We understand that this is the fourth attempt to throw the cars off in that immediate neighborhood.—*Wil. Herald.*

Believe nothing against another but upon good authority; nor report what may hurt another, unless it be a greater hurt to others to conceal it.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 16, 1855.

CENTRE PLANK ROAD.—We learn that the Contractor on this Road, D. A. Boyd, Esq. is proceeding with great energy and despatch with his work, having 9 miles of his contract completed, the lumber ready for two miles more, and expecting to have the connection made between Blue's Bridge, the present terminus, and Upper Mountain Creek, (within 9 miles of Little's mills,) by the middle of October. Thus will this important road be ready for the Fall trade for a distance of about 55 miles, and into the heart of a rich and productive country; where, we learn, the prospect of crops is very fine.

F. & N. PLANK ROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company took place on Thursday last,—James Kyle, Esq., presiding, and Jno. M. Rose being Secretary.

The following election of President and Directors was made, viz:

President, Joel Williams; Directors, A. A. McKethan, E. C. Hall, Jno. Waddill, Thos. McDaniel, Henry Lilly, Randal McDaniel, Wm. McLaurin.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Jno. M. Rose was unanimously re-elected Secretary for the ensuing year.

THE N. C. RAIL ROAD.—Gov. Morehead has declined a re-election to the Presidency of this Company, and even to a seat in the Board of Directors (it being understood that he is about to turn his attention to improvements in another quarter of the State.) And Charles F. Fisher, Esq. of Salisbury, has been chosen to succeed him as President.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders, at which this change occurred, took place at Greensborough on Thursday last. Upwards of 100 stockholders were present, representing 7,229 shares. The following were the votes for the four Directors elected on the part of the individual stockholders: Charles F. Fisher 6,259, Francis Fries 4,936, Alex. McRae 4,844, Judge R. M. Saunders 4,424.

The present means of the Company, consisting of $400,000 in State Bonds, $94,150 still due from individual stockholders, &c., amount to $530,-974 19.

The earnings of the road since it went into operation, Sept. 1854, have been $61,984 60; viz: freight $28,702 29; travel $28,161 11; mails $5,121 20.

Its expenditures for transportation, &c., $21,-678 07. Net profit $40,306 53.

The work done for the company is of course not counted. It is hoped that the time is not far distant when the stock will pay 6 per cent.

We condense the above facts from the Greensboro' Patriot.

MORE STATE BONDS.—The Treasurer of North Carolina has issued Proposals for the sale of $239,000 of State Bonds, in sums of $1000, and running from two to thirty years.

RIGHT, FOR ONCE.—Our neighbor, the Carolinian, says that it cannot have any confidence, politically, in a man who leaves his party and joins another for the purpose of being promoted. Exactly what we have had occasion to say repeatedly, of many of the candidates of the Carolinian's party, who left the Whigs and joined the Locos for the purpose of being promoted, and who promptly claimed their promotion. They were in a hurry, and could not wait. They had had enough of waiting in the Whig ranks. But we never knew the Carolinian to balk at any of these; it swallowed them all down without a wry face. It is only when a candidate has left its party that the Carolinian loses confidence.

KANSAS.—The freesoilers at the North are dreadfully exercised just now about the fight between Gov. Reeder and Stringfellow, and are endeavoring to persuade the world that Stringfellow represented in his person the entire proslavery interest of the country, whilst Reeder was the outraged representative of "liberty." In short, that universal freedom, and free soilism, and free States, and free men, were all knocked down at one fell swoop of the stalwart arm of Stringfellow. Our Northern friends, having satisfied themselves about this extensive effect of a very common occurrence in that frontier part of the world—a fist fight,—are loudly demanding that in consequence, Kansas shall never be admitted into the Union as a slave State. Huzza for humbug!

WARM TIMES.—The Gubernatorial canvass in Alabama seems to be rather excited. The present Governor, Winston, and his competitor, Judge Shortridge, are stumping the State. In the discussion at Jonesborough, the Governor called the Judge "a liar," whereupon the Judge retorted the epithet, and rushed towards the Governor, who drew a pistol. The crowd interfered and kept them apart. A reverend gentleman present obtained from them mutual explanations, and the speaking went on.

The Alabama Whig papers are justly severe upon the Governor of the State for setting so bad an example, of going armed into a public discussion, and of violating the law of the State, which he is sworn to execute, against carrying concealed weapons.

THE NEW YORK KNOW NOTHINGS.—The N. Y. correspondent of the National Inteligencer, July 11th, says,—

"It is announced, on well-informed authority, that all the "American" organizations or Councils in this city were in session last night; that perfect harmony prevailed, and that it was resolved unanimously to support but one set of candidates in the ensuing election, and upon the platform recently laid down by the National Council at Philadelphia. Whatever the unanimity of sentiment may be amongst the order in this city, it is very certain it does not extend throughout the State, and I suspect that coming events will show a very serious defection in the ranks of the party in the rural districts.

BANK OF WILMINGTON.—Col. John McRae has been elected President of this Bank, and Stephen D. Wallace, Esq., Cashier.

MASSACHUSETTS.—R. A. Chapman, Esq. of Springfield, Mass., has refused to accept the office of Commissioner under the "personal liberty act," for the reason that it violates the constitutions of the U. S. and of Massachusetts, and proposes to nullify a law of the U. S.

The Journal of Commerce thinks that there is a host of such men in Massachusetts. Well, it is time that they should show themselves. It also thinks that the law will not remain on the statute books a year hence; and also suggests, "would it not be wiser, better, and more patriotic, for the Southern States to defer any act of retaliation, until opportunity is afforded to the people of Massachusetts to rectify the blunder,—the criminal blunder,—which their literally Know Nothing Legislature so unfortunately committed."

Our friend of the Argus copies a portion of an article from our Thursday's paper, under the head "Retaliation," for the purpose of expressing his "astonishment" at the sentiments there uttered.

We are not astonished at the astonishment of the Argus; but we are surprised;—for we have had occasion repeatedly, during the past twelve months, to express the same opinion which now astonishes the Argus. How it happens that our friend has only just discovered that we entertained that opinion, we know not; for he professes to have been a careful and an admiring reader of the Observer. It has been no pleasant or grateful task to express that opinion: It has been a painful duty. We have felt bound to inform our readers of the great danger which personal observation and some reading induce us to believe threatens them and the Union. In this we have abandoned nothing, as the Argus appears to suppose, except our faith in Northern devotion to the Union. It is all very well to talk of conservatism at the North and at the South. But where is the evidence of it? Where, on the contrary, is not the evidence of its reverse? It is very well to talk of "exerting ourselves, with all our mights, and hearts, and strength, to avert the evil day." But what power have all of us at the South in the matter? The South is not acting, but acted on. The torrent of fanaticism is sweeping along, without the North knowing or caring what the South thinks of it. Believing as we do that there is danger, imminent danger, it would be both foolish and criminal in us to fail to say so. Danger is not to be averted by shutting our eyes to it. The Union is not to be saved by crying "peace! peace!" but, if at all, it is to be saved by showing the North the precipice towards which they are rushing. We think, therefore, that we are doing all we can—and that is very little—to perpetuate the Union, by plainly stating the danger it is in.

The language of the Argus would lead one to suppose, that there is no conceivable event in which it would feel justified in separating the South from the North. Yet surely such a supposition would be unjust to that paper. No light or trivial cause *would* justify it. But a universal denial of the constitutional and dearest rights of the South would make it a duty, if we pretend to have *any* rights in the Union. And so the Editor doubtless thinks; for it is not two weeks since, in his 4th of July oration, on an occasion peculiarly sacred to the Union, he himself, if we heard aright, expressed the same fear of Northern fanaticism destroying the Union, the utterance of which by us, in somewhat different and stronger terms, has now "astonished" him. That which the Editor allows himself to do, he should not be astonished that others do, nor should he lead his readers to suppose that those others are less loyal to the Union, so long as it can be preserved with honor and safety, than himself.

The Argus thinks that the American party is destined to save the Union. The American party at the South is patriotic enough to save the Union if it had the power. But it has no aid in the quarter where the power lies. The American party at the North, like all other parties there, is hopelessly free soil, and intently bent upon the very measures which put the Union in jeopardy. What reliance can we place on them? It is not many weeks since the Argus told us that the Whig party was a National party, true to the Union. But it has lately seen reason to change its opinion, and to denounce the Northern portion of it as for years past abolitionized. For the truthful assertion of a like opinion, the Argus once, if we recollect aright, took us to task. We did not then think that we had a right to conceal from our readers the truth, as we saw it, however it might damage the Whig or any other party. Neither can we now admit that there is any Nationality in the Northern portion of the American party, for we have palpable evidence, in their public acts and resolutions, that there is not.

P. S. This morning's mail brought us, in the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, a long and able article, evidently written by a Northern man, in which our view of the present position of things is confirmed. We have only room for its close, which may show the editor of the Argus, not only that we have reason for what we have said, but also that it is only by having it said, by us and others more likely to be heard and heeded, that we may hope to avert the danger. Speaking of the ratification of the Constitution of the U. S. by Virginia, the writer says,—

"Never was a compact observed by a party to it, with more scrupulous fidelity than Virginia has observed this. She has seen with anguish, in common with her other sisters, its provisions utterly disturbed—in very mockery of her rights, and interests—without rebelling. Hope whispered in their ears, that the North would reflect, and that with reflection, repentance and a joyous morrow would again smile upon the Union. But that repentance and the joyous morrow come not. The clouds continue to multiply and thicken, and the horizon bears a lowering, ill-omened aspect. Dissolution, under certain agencies, is assuming the magnitude in danger of almost unavoidable certainty. We put no words into the mouth of the South. We cannot mistake, no rational man can mistake, its sentiments or its ulterior purposes, who has sojourned in it and seen as much of it as we have latterly. The North has sown the wind. In another number we shall indicate to it, how it may yet avoid "reaping the whirlwind."

A PICTURE OF THE DEMOCRACY BY A DEMOCRAT.—The Charleston Mercury is a very free spoken organ of the democracy. It often hits its own party quite as hard as any whig could. The following is one of its latest:—

"If there could arise in the North a party so bold as to peril its own strength at home by pledges to the South, it is absolutely certain that it will violate them. They will be made without faith, and violated without compunction. Our experience on that point is ample. On the Tariff—a measure which had its opponents in both sections of the Union—the Democratic party broke its faith again and again. At each National Convention, it renewed its pledges to the policy of Free Trade, yet they stand unredeemed to this day. And the very last move made upon the subject, Secretary Guthrie's project, was a palpable descent from the modification of '46. What hope, then, of Northern faith upon a question far more intense and controlling, which has banded the whole North together—the question of slavery? Fanaticism has fixed the stamp of death upon any party or man at the North that dares be true to the South. It points to the ignominious fate of the Democratic and Whig parties as a warning, which none can disregard and live. It brings all to the altar, and makes them swear the oath of eternal hatred to the South. No pledges, therefore, of regard to her institutions, can be kept by Northern parties."

GEN. SCOTT.—The N. Y. Courier and Enquirer cites the following among other evidences of the disposition of the present Administration to slight the brave old veteran, who, even if he did oppose Pierce for the Presidency, has deserved better of that country whose deeds in war he has made famous throughout the world:

"The same disposition to slight General Scott (says the Courier) appeared in the studied neglect to consult him with regard to the appointments to the New Regiments in March last; and even (as we are informed by a gentleman who was curious to see the brevet by which so peculiar, distinguished, and well-won an honor was conferred) made itself manifest in the shabbiness of sending him an old, erased, and interlined commission;—a discourtesy too trifling for notice, were it not the straw which shows how coldly and spitefully the wind sets in Washington against one in whose talent, gallantry and achievements the country takes so much pride, and by whose hands it has won so much honor.

A BOLD FALSEHOOD.

The following extract, from a know-nothing speech delivered in Washington on the 4th of July, is a distinct version of a current calumny in the mouths of the secret party:

"The Pope's nuncio to Spain, before the cabinet of the President was known to the public here, *declared, in Madrid, that the present Postmaster General, a Catholic, would be a member of the cabinet of General Pierce!* There is other and abundant proof to confirm the opinion that this appointment was secured to the Roman hierarchy *before the Catholic vote was cast for the present incumbent!*"

In reply to which, the Baltimore Republican says:

"We unhesitatingly pronounce this bold assertion to be a barefaced falsehood, and defy its author to bring forward the least particle of proof to sustain him in his charge."

The Republican is right in denouncing this allegation (which we believe is a favorite know-nothing slander) as a stupid, senseless falsehood. Every man in the country not a member of a know-nothing lodge, and thus not a fool or knave, knows that in the nature of things there never was, and never could be, a particle of foundation in truth for so absurd a statement. We know, of our own knowledge, and from sources which put the question beyond the possibility of controversy, that the above allegation must be *false in form, false in substance, false in general, false in detail.—Wash. Union.*

There is a denial for you! Mr. Rayner stated the fact, in his speech in Washington, and gave as his authority, the Hon. Daniel M. Barringer, of this State, late Minister to Spain—at least so the public papers have stated, in reporting Mr. Rayner's speech. The allegation of Mr. Barringer was, as stated, that the Pope's Nuncio had said to him, Mr. Barringer, that Mr. Campbell, a Roman Catholic, would have the office of Postmaster General.

The Baltimore Republican denies the statement and calls for proof. Any body can do that, as to any statement, however true. The Union seems to have been aware that that would be of very little force. So it affirms, "of its own personal knowledge," that the statement is untrue. That is, the editor, who has not been out of Washington, stands ready to swear that the Nuncio never said so in Madrid to Mr. Barringer! The Union is a willing witness.

VENTILATION AND CLEANLINESS.—The importance of a free circulation of air in dwellings, and especially in sleeping apartments, and of cleanliness, as well of dwellings and lots as of person, is not duly considered by many persons. Those who take thought on the subject at all, well know, that the reception into the lungs of an impure atmosphere, in a close sleeping room for instance, is injurious to health. A remarkable experiment has been made in London. The lodgings of the poor laboring classes are generally utterly deficient in ventilation, in cleanliness, and in convenience of water to purify the person and the premises. The mortality among that class, and especially of children, was therefore very great. A view of these evils induced some humane individuals to form companies and erect numerous houses in which all these particular wants were provided for. And the result for the last ten years has astonished the public. Instead of excessive mortality, the occupants of these buildings show fewer deaths than any other class in London. The deaths in these buildings in 1854 were only 7 out of every thousand, while the average deaths of all classes was 22 in 1000. The disproportion is still greater as regards children. In these buildings only 5 in 1000 of children under 5 years of age died, whilst the city average was 46 in 1000. It is stated also, that the moral influence exerted by these model dwellings upon their occupants, has quite equalled the physical. Indeed it cannot be otherwise. One whose person is kept clean by habitual bathing, who wears clean cloths, and occupies a clean dwelling, cannot be half so liable to temptation as one who wallows in dirt. There is a sympathy between the mind and the body. There is a feeling of respectability in a clean person which makes him act respectfully; and certainly the world looks upon him with respect.

DROWNED.—The Greensborough Patriot mentions three deaths by drowning. Edward, only son of Rev. Samuel S. Bryant, of Germanton, aged 12 or 14, was drowned near Eagle Falls, Rockingham county, in attempting to cross a swollen stream. Othenial Hiatt, of Guilford, aged 50 or 60, was drowned while attempting to swim across Deep River, near Jamestown. And Henry May, a young man, was drowned in Haw river, near Lambeth's mill, in Alamance, whilst bathing.

The Pee Dee Star, at Wadesborough, has been discontinued, and the Wadesborough Weekly News commenced in its stead, by Messrs. Powell & Brother. It is neutral in politics.

Sad Accident.—As Major Purdie Richardson and daughter were returning home from Wadesborough, on Thursday evening the 28th ult., his horse took fright just above Mrs. Leak's residence, and ran some distance, when the buggy struck a tree, throwing them both out, to the distance of some thirty feet or more, which caused a concussion of the brain of his daughter, and injured him seriously about the mouth and throat.—They were both insensible of what had happened for nearly a day. We are pleased to learn, however, that they are improving as rapidly as could be expected.—*Wadesborough News.*

New Postmaster.—S. W. Neal, Esq., has been appointed Post Master, in Wadesboro', vice P. J. Coppedge, Esq., resigned.

The editor of the 'American Celt,' being on a visit to Ireland, lately delivered a lecture in Cork on 'Society in America,' in which he advised his countrymen who could live in Ireland to stay there; stating that in the United States, the Romish church 'loses sixty per cent. of the children of Roman Catholic parents.' This is an encouraging fact to Protestantism in the U. S., and we suppose it to be true.—*N. Y. Express.*

That rank Abolition paper, the New York Evening Journal, says that "it was as clear as sunlight, that whoever continues to act with the Know Nothing order, as a national party, labors to promote the interests of slavery, and becomes a co-worker with Atchison, Stringfellow & Co.," That is, whoever adopts the American platform engages to oppose the Abolitionists and put down agitation. We commend this view to Southern Democrats.—*Rich. Whig.*

MARRIED,

In Anson county, on the 27th ult., by the Rev. S. H. Brown, Mr. E. COOLEY, of the firm of Arnold and Cooley, to Miss FRANCES E., daughter of David Tillman, Esq.

DIED,

Near Springfield, Richmond county, on the 11th inst., FRANCES HAYWOOD infant son of Samuel J. and Mary Gibson, aged 8 months and 11 days. "The Lord gave and the Lord taketh away, blessed be the name of the Lord."—Com.

In Cherokee county, Ala., on Sunday, 17th June, Mrs. CAROLINE, wife of Wm. C. Cook, formerly of Fayetteville, aged 35 years. The deceased was a most kind and affectionate wife, a most excellent mother, and possessed in the highest degree those virtues that make home a paradise. She was truly a Christian. Long may the good and pious instruction she gave to those dear little ones that she has left behind, be treasured in their memory, and may they try to imitate her example and follow her in the way that leads to heaven. L.

Departed this life *suddenly*, June 21, 1855, at the residence of her husband, Mr. Wm. Nash Whitted, in Bladen county, N. C., Mrs. EMELINE McKAY WHITTED, daughter of Mr. Archibald and Mrs. Mary B. McKay, aged 37 years, 9 months and 17 days.

Departed this life, at his residence near St. Paul's, N. C., on the evening of July 1st, after an illness of two weeks, Mr. NEILL CRAWFORD, in the 40th year of his age.

In Robeson county, on the 5th instant, in the 66th year of her age, Miss MARGARET SMITH, daughter of Patrick Smith, deceased, and sister of the late Rev. A. Smith.

In Greensborough, on the 10th inst., JANE ELIZABETH, only daughter of James M. Bland, aged 23 months. Also, on the 11th, Miss MARY MARGARET McK. DOUB, second daughter of Rev. P. Doub.

In Guilford Co., 5th inst., SAMUEL E. SHELTON, aged about 70.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—July 16.

BACON—	11 a 11½	MOLASSES—	
BEESWAX—	24 a 25	Cuba,	30 a
CANDLES-F. F.	18 a 20	New Orleans,	35 a 37
Adamantine	28 a 30	NAILS—	5½ a 5¾
Sperm	50 a	OILS—Linseed,	85 a 90
COFFEE—Rio,	12 a 13	Tanners',	60 a 70
Laguira,	13½ a	SALT—	
St. Domingo,	00 a 00	Liv'p, (sack,)	1 75 a
COTTON—		Alum, (bu.)	a
Fair to good,	9½ a	SEED—	
Ordinary to mid.,	9 a 9½	Flaxseed,	0 00 a 1 15
COTTON BAGGING—		Clover, perlb.	12½ a 15
Gunny,	17 a 18	SHOT—	
Dundee,	14 a 15	Com., pr. bag,	2 00 a
Burlaps,	00 a 00	Buck,	2 25 a
COTTON YARNS—		SPIRITS—	
No. 5 to 10,	17 a 18	Peach Brandy,	1 00 a
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Apple "	a 75
Bro. Sheetings,	7½ a 8	N. C. Whiskey,	62 a 65
Osnaburgs,	9½ a 10	Northern "	a 50
FEATHERS—	35 a 40	N. E. Rum,	60 a 65
FLOUR—		Jam'ca Rum,	$2 a 2 50
Family,	9 50 a	Fr. Brandy,	$4 a 6 00
Superfine,	8 75 a 9 00	American Gin,	75 a 80
Fine,	8 50 a 8 75	Holland do,	1 50 a 2 00
Scratched,	8 25 a	SUGAR—	
GRAIN—		Loaf,	11 a 12
Corn,	1 30 a	Crushed,	10 a 11
Wheat,	1 50 a 0 00	St. Croix,	9 a
Oats,	75 a	Porto Rico,	7 a 9
Peas,	1 00 a	New Orleans,	6 a 8
Rye,	1 00 a	TALLOW—	11 a 12
HIDES—Dry,	8 a 10	TOBACCO—	
Green,	4 a 5	Leaf,	none.
IRON—		Manufactured,	8 a 15
Swedes, co. bar,	a 5½	WHITE LEAD—$2½	a 2 50
Ditto, wide,	6 a 6½	WINDOW GLASS—	
English,	4 a	8 x 10,	2¼ a 2½
LARD—	11 a 11½	10 x 12,	2¾ a
LEAD—	11½ a 12½	WOOL—	13 a 15

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—we advance our quotations, stock on hand light.

Cotton—market quite unsettled. The last sale at 9½ was not of best quality.

Flour—we reduce quotations, market unsettled.

Corn gradually declining.

Oats—a few lots of new brought in, but could not ascertain prices.

Peas—not many coming in.

Molasses has an upward tendency.

Corrected by JAS. G. COOK.

Turpentine—Virgin 2 00, Yellow Dip 1 85; Spirits 32 to 32½.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Virgin Turpentine 2 50, yellow 2 35; very little coming to market. Spirits 36½. Rosin 135 to 1 40. Corn 1 15 to 1 20.

At New York, cotton has advanced to 11 cents for middling uplands. Southern flour $10 to 12 25, dull. Corn 89 to 1 15. Spirits Turpentine firm at 41 to 42. Rosin 1 87; No. 1, 2 25 to 3 25.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

July 11.—Schrs. W H Howard from Charleston, Sarah & Emiline from Shallotte, Brothers fm Jacksonville, Albion from ditto, Helene fm New York. 12.—Brig Joseph Albion fm Boston; Schr. Pennsylvania fm Millstone Point, Ct.; on the 20th ult., off Cape May, was struck by lightning, which shattered her mainmast. 13—Schrs H E Vincent fm Charleston, E Randall fm Little River. 14—Brig R Carver fm Boston.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh & Co's Line,—July 12, Strs Rowan, with boat Brooklyn, and 14th, Fanny with passengers, and goods for Cedar Falls Co, J L Bryant, N Gibson, C T Haigh & Sons, J W Powers, W Taylor, F L Gorrell, J W Baker, Stedman & Horne, D & W McLaurin, J H & J Martine, Beaver Creek Co, J H Pritchett, Council, Ray & Co, E J Hale & Son, J W Lett, Rock Fish Co, W H Lutterloh, Troy & Marsh, B Rose, R Gray.

[Banks's Line.] July 14, Str Scottish Chief.

Lutterloh's Line, July 16.—Str Magnolia, with passengers, and goods for W H Carver, and others of town and country.

NOTICE.

PROPOSALS for building a Fire Proof BRICK COURT HOUSE and JAIL, for Harnett County, will be received until Thursday, the 9th of August. Plans and all desirable information will be furnished by the Building Committee, at their meeting in Toomer, on the 24th of July, or at the time above mentioned.

G. W. PEGRAM,
A. S. McNEILL,
NEILL McKAY,
A. CAMERON,
J. T. REARDON,
W. T. RHODES,
C. H. COFIELD,
SILAS DOUGLAS,
Building Committee.

July 16. 17-tt

Carolinian and Argus copy.

† JOHN HUGHES.

THE CONTROVERSY between Senator Brooks and † John, Archbishop of the Roman Cathoelic Church of New York—price 25 cents.

E. J. HALE & SON.

GLUE.

20 BBS. Glue for distillers, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

July 16. 1t

Congress Water and Lemon Syrup,

for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

July 16. 1t

OIL.

SPERM, Lamp, Tanners and Linseed Oil, just received and for sale in quantities to suit.

B. ROSE.

July 16. 17-3t

STOLEN,

FROM my Stable on Saturday night, 14th inst., a BAY MARE, common size, thin mane, 12 or 13 years old, works gentle in any kind of gear, and paces under the saddle. Any information of the Mare or Thief will be thankfully received and properly rewarded.

HIRAM TOLAR, Gray's Creek P. O.

July 16. 1tpd

OAK HEAD SPIRIT BARRELS.

We are prepared to furnish Distillers with any number of Oak-head Spirit Barrels they may want.

J. & T. WADDILL.

May 17. 2-tf

Gunn's Domestic Medicine,—a further supply just received by E. J. HALE & SON.

NEW BOOKS.

THE Watchman; Rob't Graham, by Mrs. Hentz; The Winkles, or the Merry Monomaniacs, by the author of "Wild Western Scenes;" The Chemistry of Common Life, by Jas. F. Johnston. F. R. S., etc.

Just received by E. J. HALE & SON.

Pass Books, Time Books, Quarto

Blank Books, &c., just rec'd by E. J. HALE & SON.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT 450 acres, nearly all Swamp Land, and which is supposed to be very fertile. Any persons wishing to purchase such can examine for themselves, on application to the subscriber, 10 miles south of Fayetteville.

WILLIAM McMILLAN.

July 12, 1855. 17-3t

LAND NOTICE.

WISHING to remove west, I am desirous to sell all my Lands on Little River, in Montgomery County, about five miles above the mouth of said River, and two miles from the Fayetteville & Centre Plank Road. My lands are too well known to require puffing—producing Corn, Cotton, Wheat and Oats, equal to any lands in the country; having good water, good Mansions, good out-houses and Machinery for Farming purposes.

Terms will be three instalments if desired. My address is Pekin, Montgomery, N. C.

A. W. CHAMBERS.

July 9. 18*6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

William Turnage vs Patience Clinton.

Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Patience Clinton is a resident of another State: It is therefore ordered, that advertisement be made in some public newspaper, that said Patience Clinton may come in, plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be taken pro confesso.

Witness, John R. Beaman, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Clinton, 3d Monday of May, A. D., 1855.

J. R. BEAMAN, C. C. C.

July 13. 17*6t

Cash paid for LAND WARRANTS.

B. R. HUSKE.

June 21, 1855. 11-4w

ANNUAL SETTLEMENTS.

THE Subscribers respectfully solicit a settlement, during the month of July, with all who owe them, or to whom they are indebted.

They have written some hundreds of letters, embracing accounts other than for subscriptions. These latter are too numerous to forward to each individual subscriber, but it is hoped that all who can, will remit what is due. The amount they can ascertain by examining former receipts. Most of our accounts are small, but they form a very large aggregate of great importance to us.

E. J. HALE & SON.

June 28.

K. M. MURCHISON,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

May 17, 1855. 1-tf

WANTED.

A Situation as a Pensman, by a young man who is tolerably skillful with a pen and has a very good knowledge of Book Keeping. Any person wishing to employ can apply to the Post Master at Owenville, N. C., as to his qualifications. Address letters to the Post Master or "A. B., Owenville, N. C."

July 10. 17-2t

NOTICE.

THE President of the Cape Fear & Deep River Navigation Company will receive sealed Proposals at the Fayetteville Post Office, until the 26th inst., for the construction of a Lock and Dam at Cross Creek; also, for the Repairs of the Locks and Dams at Jones's, Silver Run, Red Rock, and Buck Horn.

Persons wishing to bid for any part or for the whole of the above work, will be furnished with plans and specifications, by applying to E. A. Douglass, Chief Engineer, or in his absence to D. G. McDuffie, Resident Engineer at Cross Creek.

ALEX. MURCHISON, Pres't.

July 10, 1855. 16-*3t

TO TEACHERS.

THE Trustees of the "Fayetteville Female High School," having nearly completed their building, desire to obtain the services of a gentleman as Principal.

To a gentleman and his wife, qualified to take the entire superintendence of the School, a liberal salary will be given. The building will accommodate fifty to seventy-five boarders comfortably.

The first session will commence in October.

For further information apply to

S. J. HINSDALE,
J. D. WILLIAMS,
JOHN H. COOK,
D. S. WILLIAMS,
E. J. LILLY,
Executive Committee.

Fayetteville, July 6, 1855. 17-4t

SPRING GOODS, 1855.

JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving his supply of Goods, among which are

Printed Lawns, Brilliionteens,
Grenadines, Barages,
Crape Argin, Silk Tissues,
Plain, Spared and plain black Silks,
Colored Silks—plain, plaid, and striped,
Embroidered Crape Shawls,
Cornwills, Allen's and Biggs' Prints,
Ginghams—French and others,
Bonnet, Neck and Cap Ribbons,
Straw and Silk Bonnets,
Fresh Linens, Towels and Diapers
Linen Damask Table Cloths,
Bating Cloths from No. 1 to 10,
Sagerline Cloths and Cassimeres,
Tweeds and Kentucky Jeans,
Bleached Shirting and Sheetings,
Brown " "
Ready-Made Clothing,

With many other Goods. All of which are offered at the lowest market price.

March 10, 1855. 84-tf

FOR SALE.

At Reduced Prices, for CASH or on SHORT TIME.

250 CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, Rockaways and Buggies

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

MANY of which are finished, and the balance being finished daily. Among which are many New and Beautiful styles, and one VERY FINE CARRIAGE. Some of them very light, and all made in the best manner and of the best materials. My facilities for doing Carriage work are GREATER than any establishment South, and I can afford and am determined to sell work of the BEST QUALITY as low as it can be built for by any one.

☞ Those who are indebted to me will please pay up, as my business requires my outstanding debts to be collected. A. A. McKETHAN.

Feb. 3, 1855. 72-tf

C. T. Haigh & Sons

—OFFER FOR SALE—

SUGAR, Porto Rico and Cuba, in hhds.,
White, Granulated and Crushed, in barrels,
Rio, Laguira, and Old Java Coffee,
Bagging, Rope and Twine, Starch and Soap,
Mess Pork, Fish, Cheese,
Axes, Hoes, Spades, Shovels, and Trace Chains,
Blacksmith Tools,
New Orleans Molasses, in barrels,
White Havana Sugar,
Hoop Iron for Cotton, or for Turpentine barrels,
Lead, Shot, Nails and Spikes,
Sperm and Adamantine Candles,
Tanners' Oil.

Nov. 3, 1854. 46tf

PUMPS.

FORCE and Suction Pumps,
Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe,
For sale by C. W. ANDREWS, Market Square.
March 30. 83-tf

G. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

HAVE just received a large and well selected assortment of
HARDWARE AND GROCERIES,
to which they invite the attention of Country Merchants
March 17, 1855 84-



TO PASSENGERS.

THE Steamer SUN will leave this place every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 15 minutes after Sunrise, and Wilmington every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, with Passengers and Freight.
R. M. ORRELL, Agent.
Fayetteville, May 31, 1854 1-tf

WOOL ROLLS.

WOOL carried with dispatch at Blount's Creek Factory.
SHEETINGS,
Osnaburgs,
Cotton Yarn, and
Wool Rolls, for sale by
GEO. McNEILL
June 1854 7-tf

ANDREW J. STEDMAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAVING removed to Pittsborough, N. C., will attend regularly in the Courts of Chatham, Moore, and Harnett Counties.
April 10 91-tf

GOLDSBOROUGH FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE third Session of this Institution commences on Wednesday, the 3d of July 1855, and ends on the 21st of December.
Rev. JAS. H. BRENT, A. B., President.
Dr. MORRIS CHAS, Dean of Chapel Hill, Professor of Mathematics.
And a full corps of Teachers in every branch.
Boarding, including Washing, Lights, Fuel, &c., per Session, $50 00
Tuition in Primary Department, $10 00
Tuition in Collegiate Department, $20 00
Extra Tuition charges will cover all expenses of the session in the Collegiate course and all ornamental branches.
Pupils in primary department charged the usual price for ornamental branches. One half payable in advance.
Three Lectures on scientific subjects will be delivered each month.
We are making every effort to render the School the first in advantages and economy, and pledge to reduce prices and share all the advantages in proportion to the increase of patronage. When our number of pupils reaches 200 we shall be able to reduce the prices nearly one half, every one aiding us, is also aiding in placing the means of a superior education within the reach of almost every girl in the State.
We return thanks for the unexampled support we have had and believe it will be continued. For further information apply to the President of the faculty, or myself. WM. K. LANE, Pres't Stockholders.
Dec. 13, 1854. 57-tf

JONES'S LAW REPORTS, VOL. I.

THE Subscribers have for sale, the 1st vol. of Hamilton C. Jones's Reports of Law Cases in the Supreme Court of North Carolina, embracing December Term 1853 to August Term 1854. Price $3 50.
Sets or separate volumes of the Supreme Court Reports, and Law Books generally, supplied on reasonable terms. E. J. HALE & SON.
April 30. 96-

TO DISTILLERS.

WE will pay the highest cash price for SPIRITS TURPENTINE, and request Distillers to give us a call when in market.
J. & T. WADDILL
June 26, 1855. 8tf

LEMONS.

10 BOXES LEMONS
40 " LEMON SYRUP.
Just received by S. J. HINSDALE.
June 28, 1855. 13tf

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.

I HAVE made arrangements to buy any number of Land Warrants that may be offered, at the *highest cash prices*. Owners of Warrants may send them to me and they will get the best market price.
LAND WARRANTS procured for Soldiers, Widows, and Minor heirs as usual, and all other claims prosecuted against the government, ☞ no charge made unless the claim is secured.
JNO. M. ROSE.
June 15, 1855. 13-3m

DAGUERREOTYPES.

FIRST CLASS
DAGUERREOTYPE LIKENESSES
Taken at WEAR'S,
ROOMS NEAR THE MARKET.
J. S. WEAR.
Feb'y 1. 72-tf

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL.

THE 6th Session of this School will commence on Tuesday the 10th day of July next, under the supervision of the Rev. Geo. B. Scott, M. A., of the University of Edinburgh, (Scotland,) Principal, assisted by Mrs. Scott in the Primary Department.
Mr. and Mrs. Scott have both made Teaching the business of their lives; and from the experience which the Trustees have had, during the past session, of their zeal, fidelity, and success, in the discharge of the duties of their profession, they confidently recommend them to Parents and Guardians, as pre-eminently qualified by temper, talents, and acquirements for the instruction of students, in all the branches of an English, Scientific, Classical, and Commercial Education.
The Trustees respectfully invite the public to a personal examination of the system pursued in the School.
Terms—$8, $12, and $20, per Session of five months. (French included in the 3d grade without extra charge.)
Board can be had at $8, per month.
One half fees and Board invariably paid in advance.
D. C. McINTYRE, Sec'y.
Laurinburgh, Richmond Co., N. C., } 13tf
June 23, 1855. }

WANTED.

A GOOD TEAM, with driver, to haul lumber; constant employment for 30 days, and perhaps longer, can be given. J. & T. WADDILL.
July 2. 14-tf

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

1000 ACRES of valuable Farming and Turpentine LAND, with the Turpentine STILL, STORE HOUSE, GOODS, and STAND, known as BEATTY'S BRIDGE, in Bladen county, are offered for sale. The Store and Still will be sold either with or without the land; so that those who wish to engage in Mercantile operations or in distilling Turpentine will do well to apply soon to
BEATTY & BROTHER.
Beatty's Bridge, July 2. 14-tf

WESTERN RAIL ROAD.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held at **EGYPT**, on Deep River, on ***THURSDAY 19th JULY***, in aid of the Rail Road from Fayetteville to the Coal Fields.
The State having refused aid to this important work, the road must be built without its aid.
All who feel an interest in the work are invited to attend the proposed meeting.
GEO. McNEILL,
C. B. MALLETT,
T. S. LUTTERLOH,
J. D. WILLIAMS,
W. T. HORNE,
E. J. HALE,
Committee appointed at a public meeting in Fayetteville.
Fayetteville, July 2, 1855. 14-tm

OFFICES TO RENT.

I HAVE four large comfortable Rooms, (just completed,) on Bow Street, which I will rent on moderate terms for Offices. The situation is pleasant, and convenient to business. For terms apply to me, or Mr. Wright Haske, in my absence.
THOS. C. HALL.
June 26. 13-1m

Florida Land Agency.

THE undersigned has established an AGENCY in the town of Alligator, Columbia County, Florida, for the PURCHASE, SALE or LOCATION of LAND WARRANTS, the PURCHASE and SALE of LANDS generally, improved or unimproved.
The fact now being established that a Rail Road is to be constructed immediately, connecting the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico, running through the entire length of this County, east and west; and in view of the great fertility of our soil, the unusually fine growth of pine timber on the land, the healthfulness of the climate, and the reasonable terms on which lands can now be obtained, there is perhaps no section of the Union which offers equal inducements to the emigrant from the other States.
Having had some experience in farming on the different kinds of land, and acquired a general knowledge of them throughout the County; and having acquired unusual facilities for pointing out such as are for sale, either of public or private lands, he feels very confident of making it the interest of all persons wishing information, or who may have determined to settle in Florida to call on him. WILL. O. JEFFREYS.

References:

Hon. E. C. Cabell, }
Hon. A. E. Maxwell, } Tallahassee, Fla.
Hon. David S. Walker, State Reg., }
Dr. S. C. Bruce, }
H. C. McLean, Esq., } Carthage, N. C.
Dr. Mallett, }
Rev. Geo. McNeill, } Fayetteville, N. C.
Messrs. W. M. Lawton & Co., Charleston, S. C.
June 27, 1855. 13-Y

MURRAY, PEACOCK & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
PROMPT and personal attention given to the sale of Naval Stores, Cotton, Flour, &c.
E. MURRAY. L. PEACOCK. C. H. ROBINSON.
April 23, 1855. 94-3m

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS are now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal or Oscillating Steam Engines, High or Low Pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular, Vertical and Portable Saw Mills, complete; Pumps, Mining Machinery, Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker, Turbine and other Water Wheels, Equipping of Steamers, Car Wheels and Axles; Horse Powers of various patterns; Rice Field Pumps and Engines; Mill Irons; Leavitt's Corn and Cob Crushers; Rice Thrashers; Shingle Machines, Shafting, Pullies, Hangers, Gears, and all other Mill Work.
CASTINGS.—Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c., &c. The Company would respectfully invite attention to their styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.
BOILERS.—Tubular, Flue and Cylindrical Boilers, Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler Work.
REPAIRS.—A separate department and force will be kept for repairs, where work will be done thoroughly and with dispatch.
Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere, North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.
Consultation by letter or otherwise in regard to plans and designs for mills or their furniture, and for machinery generally, willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.
HENRY M. DRANE, Agent.
March 17. 85-tf.

LIPPITT'S SPECIFIC

For the Cure of Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Summer Complaint.

Wilmington, N. C., February 1.

Mr. W. H. Lippitt,—Dear Sir:—Without any suggestion or solicitation whatever on your part I take pleasure in adding my testimony to the efficacy of your Specific for the cure of Dysentery and kindred complaints. Having been for three years afflicted with a disease of this character, and employing the services of three of the best physicians in this place, with but slight advantage, I was induced to try your medicine, and after following the prescriptions and taking several bottles, am now perfectly restored. I believe your Specific to be a most excellent and valuable medicine, and feel no hesitation in recommending it to the public. So far from being a nostrum as too many of the popular medicines of the day are, I believe it to be superior for the cure of the disease indicated above, to any other known medicine.
I am truly yours, &c. M. BRYAN
Prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail by
W. H. LIPPITT, Chemist and Druggist,
Wilmington, N. C.
Sold by S. J. HINSDALE, Druggist, Fayetteville, and by Druggists generally.
June 27. 13-6m

To Merchants and Manufacturers of Tin-Ware.

I HAVE on hand now, and shall keep a supply of Tin Plate, Block Tin, Iron Wire Rivets, Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, &c.
—ALSO—
A large assortment of plain and Japaned Tin Ware of my own Manufacture, at wholesale and retail.
C. W. ANDREWS, Market Square.
March 12, 1855. 82tf

SPIRIT BARRELS.

WE are prepared to furnish Distillers with any number of Spirit Barrels they may want
J. & T. WADDILL.
May 17. 2-tf

JUST PUBLISHED,

A New and Corrected Edition of
Devereux's Equity, Vol. 2.

FOR SOME years past this volume of the Reports of the Supreme Court of North Carolina has been out of print. The subscribers have printed a 2d edition, revised and corrected, which they will be happy to furnish to such gentlemen of the profession as have incomplete sets. Orders are solicited. Should they be encouraged sufficiently by the sale of this volume, they propose to follow it by a re-print of Devereux's 1st, 2d, and 4th Law, and Dev. & Battle's 1st Law, all of which are out of print. E. J. HALE & SON.
May 1855.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.

WE keep constantly on hand an assortment of the above SAFES, warranted fire-proof; and desirous of extending the demand for them, have induced the makers to consent to deliver them here at New York prices.
D. & W. McLAURIN, Agents.
June 10, 1854. 4tf

MALLETT & PAULMIER,

Grocers and Commission Merchants,
135 Front Street, NEW YORK.

P. MALLETT.] [J. PAULMIER
August 16, 1852. 18tf

FOR SALE.

A FIRST RATE BUGGY HORSE, of fine action, and fast. Also, a good BUGGY and HARNESS. The owner having no further use for them, they will be disposed of at a bargain if applied for soon.
Apply at this Office.
Nov. 6, 1854. 46tf

Fayetteville Candy Manufactory.

THE subscriber still continues to manufacture a superior article of plain and fancy CANDIES at the old stand, (No. 5, Green street, 3 doors North, of the Market House,) where he would be happy to see his old friends and customers.
CHARLES BANKS.
March 7, 1853. 73tf

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES.

Great Reduction in Price.

EGENTON, MORRIS & CO.

CONTINUE to make to order, and keep constantly on hand
French Burr Millstones
Of all dimensions, warranted to be of best quality, being made from Burr blocks selected by them from the best quarries in France. They keep for sale
Cologne, Cocalica and Esopus Mill stones; Burr Blocks, Bolting Cloth, Screen Wire, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, &c.
Orders from any part of the country promptly attended to. **R. M. ORRELL,**
Agent at Fayetteville, N. C
March 11, 1853. 76tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of G. W. I. GOLDSTON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
G. W. I. GOLDSTON.
R. W. GOLDSTON.
Nov'r 17, 1854.

THE subscriber having purchased the interest of R. W. Goldston in the late firm of G. W. I. Goldston & Co., will still continue to carry on the GROCERY AND HARDWARE BUSINESS at the old stand. He invites all his friends to call on him when they come to market, and he will try to make himself useful.
G. W. I. GOLDSTON.
Nov'r 17, 1854. 50tf

Sash, Blinds and Doors.

G. S. BUIE & CO.

ARE now putting up in this place Machinery of the most improved kind for the manufacture of SASH, BLINDS and DOORS, which will enable us to furnish a good article and at less price than they have ever been sold in this market.
—ALSO—
Ornamental Mouldings of all kind, length and size. Machinery expected in a few days for planing, tonguing and grooving Flooring.
All orders addressed to G. S. Buie & Co. will receive prompt attention.
G. S. BUIE & CO.
Fayetteville, Nov. 11, 1854. 48tf

J. S. BANKS,

Commission Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Sept. 19, 1853. 29tf

ANDREWS & JESUP,

No. 70 PINE Street, NEW YORK.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR THE SALE OF ALL KINDS OF
Cotton and Woollen Machinery, Machinists' Tools, Leather Belting &c.,
—ALSO—
"Manufacturer's Articles"
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Comprising Belting, Card Clothing, Bobbins, Shuttles, Pickers, Roller Skins, Roller Cloth, Oils, &c.
Dec. 27, 1853. 57tf

LUTTERLOH & CO.

THE undersigned having on the 20th May last formed a Copartnership under the name and style of "LUTTERLOH & CO," for the purpose of transacting a general Boating business on the Cape Fear River, the Steamer Fanny Lutterloh has been repaired, and is now in superior order for freighting and carrying passengers. She will make regularly two trips a week, leaving Fayetteville Mondays and Thursdays at 15 minutes after Sunrise, and Wilmington Tuesdays and Fridays at 10 o'clock. The Steamer Rowan with a full complement of Flats will make one trip or more a week, as circumstances may require. The Boats of this line being of very light draft of water, shippers may rely on dispatch. The Steamer Fanny Lutterloh has made two trips a week, for the last twenty-two months, up to the 20th May, during the lowest state of the River. Shippers by our line may rely with certainty on dispatch.
W. P. ELLIOTT, Agent Wilmington.
J. F. MARSH, Agent Fayetteville.
T. S. LUTTERLOH,
H. B. ELLIOTT,
J. F. MARSH,
W. P. ELLIOTT,
J. B. TROY, Jr.
July 25, 1854. 17tf

A CARD.

THE subscriber tenders his services to the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, as a MASTER BRICKLAYER AND PLASTERER, and gives notice that he is ready to contract for work in his line, at the lowest cash prices. S. F. DICKSON.
Fayetteville, Oct. 9, 1854. 38tf

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.
Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family The lives of slaves may be insured.
This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application.
E. J. HALE.

T. C. WORTH,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Usual Advances made on consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, and other Produce.
Particular attention given by G. W. DAVIS to purchasing Cargoes, procuring Freights for Vessels, &c.
Jan'y 17, 1855. 63-tf

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

Commission & Forwarding Merchants,
BROWN'S BUILDING, WATER STREET.
Wilmington, N. C.
Usual advances made on consignments.
Jan'y 17, 1855. 63- tf

H. L. HOLMES,

Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.
OFFICE on corner of Front and Princess street, under Journal office.
Dec. 12. 48-tf



Wilmington & Fayetteville Passenger Line.

THE NEW STEAMER "MAGNOLIA" will leave Fayetteville Tuesdays and Fridays at 15 minutes after sunrise, and Wilmington Wednesdays and Saturdays at o'clock. Passage $4.
T. S. LUTTERLOH
June 14, 1855. 9-tf

STARR & WILLIAMS.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
HAY STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.
J. B. STARR.] [J. M. WILLIAM.
April 28, 1852. 86tf

BENJAMIN R. HUSKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
MAY be found at the Office formerly occupied by Walter A. Huske, Esq., on Bow Street.
Will attend the Counties of Moore, Cumberland and Robeson. And obtain Bounty Land and Pensions under the various acts.
March 15, 1855. 84tf

J. G. SMITH,

HAIR DRESSING AND SHAVING SALOON,
In the Fayetteville Hotel.
ALL kinds of Perfumeries, Hair Oils, Shaving and Toilet Soap for sale.
Oct. 18, 1854. 41-Y

R. M. ORRELL,

AUCTIONEER
AND
Commission Merchant.
April 9, 1855. 90-tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE Express Steamboat Company was dissolved this day by mutual consent. The books of the concern are placed in the hands of Mr. John Shaw, at D. & W. McLaurin's, who is authorised to settle up and receipt for the same.
JAMES E. METTS,
M. J. RAMSAY,
N. A. RAMSAY.
April 4, 1855. 89-tf

Sash, Blinds, &c.

THE Subscriber having become Agent for the sale of WINDOW SASH, BLINDS and DOORS of all sizes, will sell cheaper than has ever been sold in Fayetteville. Give me a call at my shop on Old Street.
He is prepared to execute all work in the Carpentering line, as he has several good workmen.
CHAS F. ASKEW.
Jan'y 9, 1855. 56-y

W. P. ELLIOTT,

General Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
June 10, 1854. 4tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,

COMMISSION
AND
FORWARDING MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.
Feb. 12, 1855. 67y

W. A. HUSKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
CLERK AND MASTER IN EQUITY.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Feb'y 10, 1855. 74-tf

Worth & Utley,

Forwarding and General Commission MERCHANTS,
Fayetteville, N. C.
J. A. WORTH. (72tf) JOS. UTLEY.

MARCH 19, 1855.

STARR & WILLIAMS

ARE NOW RECEIVING A GENERAL STOCK OF
SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS;
Bonnets; Bonnet, Cap and Plain Ribbons;
Hats; Shoes;
and **Ready-Made Clothing,**
Which they will sell low at wholesale, for Cash or to prompt paying customers.
84-tf

JAMES E. METTS,

Commission & Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
August 23, 1854. 26tf

WANTED

TO HIRE for the balance of the year, a good house servant, in a small family, for such a one a good price will be paid. Enquire at this Office.
March 19. 84tf

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding Business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.
August 1. 27tf

NEW BOOKS.

THE History of the Hen Fever; The Masonic Text Book, by Cross; The Great Iron Wheel, by Graves; Baptist History, by Orchard.
Also, further supply of School Books, Slates, Steel Pens, &c. E. J. HALE & SON.
May 2.

PERUVIAN GUANO.

WE have arranged with Messrs. Barreda & Bro., Agents of the Peruvian Government for supplies of pure Guano of their our own importation, and offer it for sale in any quantities at the following prices, *for cash only.*

1 ton or under, 2½ cts. per lb.;
1 to 5 tons $51 per ton of 2,000 lbs.;
Over 5 tons $50 per ton "

Deliveries can be made at our wharves to any of the River Boats, or from our warehouse on west side of the River to the cars of the Wilmington & Manchester Road, *free of expense.*
Drayage to the cars of the Wilmington & Weldon Road will be 50 cts. per ton. Railroad freight from Wilmington to any point on the N. C. Road, not west of Hillsborough, will be $2 per ton.
DeROSSET & BROWN.
Wilmington, May 28. 5-3m

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

THE 28d Session of this Institution will commence on TUESDAY 3d JULY, with its usual number of efficient teachers.
By order of the Proprietors,
HENRY ELLIOT,
M. McKAY,
N. McKAY,
Executive Committee.
Summerville, June 18. 12*-4t

MONTGOMERY MALE ACADEMY.

E. C. CHAMBERS, } TEACHERS.
R. A. CHAMBERS, }

THE fourth session of this Institution will commence Monday, the 2d of July 1855. The Academy is located in a neighborhood healthy and free from all allurements to vicious habits. Ample preparations have been made for the accommodation of boarders.
The Teachers were each graduated at the University, with distinction, and have since had considerable experience in teaching.
Tuition, $8, $12 and $16 per session of 21 weeks.
Board, wood and washing, $6 per month.
Pekin, Montgomery co., N. C., June 18, 1855. 44*tf

ASHBOROUGH MALE AND FEMALE ACADEMIES.

JAMES H. COLTON, A. B., Principal.
Mrs. C. E. COLTON, Principal.
Rev. SIMEON COLTON, D. D., Superintendent.

THE Fall Session of these Institutions commences on Thursday the 5th day of July. Between the two Schools there is no direct connection: the buildings are at a distance from one another.
The rates of Tuition in the Male Academy are, $8, $10, and $15 per Session; in the Female, $6, $8, and $12; Contingencies 50 cts. Painting and ornamental needle-work, extra. Provision will be made for instruction in French, and in Music on the Piano, if the demand will justify it.
Asheboro' is in direct communication, by tri-weekly stages, with Fayetteville, Salem, Raleigh and Salisbury. It offers a pleasant and healthy residence to those who would send their children away from the sickly localities of the low country.
The Principals, in their respective Schools, are prepared to do all that could be demanded of Teachers. In instruction, they intend to be thorough: in discipline, not lenient and yet not severe. Diligence in their studies, with submission to government, will be required on the part of the Students. And the advancement of the Pupil will always be the chief end of the Teacher.
A general superintendence over the Schools is committed to Rev. Simeon Colton, D. D., whose age and experience should command some degree of favor.
To our friends abroad, who intend to send their children from home to school, we promise, if you commit them to our charge, not to be false to the trust. To all who seek the *proper* education of their children, if we secure your patronage, we engage to do for them, not only as much as the most of Teachers, but as well as the best.
June 15, 1855. 10-*tf

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY,

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE next Session of this Institution, which has now been in successful operation for fifteen years, will commence on WEDNESDAY, 1st August.
The course of study is designed to be thorough and systematic, embracing every thing necessary to a solid and ornamental education.
It is very important that pupils be present at the opening of the Session. A few days' absence at the commencement of the year, when the Classes are formed and new studies entered upon, may embarrass the pupil for weeks.
Catalogues containing the course of Study, Expenses, &c., will be forwarded on application to
RICHARD STERLING, *Principal.*
June 9. 88*

ROSE HILL FEMALE ACADEMY.

JULIA F. MORPHIS, PRINCIPAL.
ELLEN E. MORPHIS, ASSISTANT.

THE FIFTH Session of this Institution will commence on the 9th JULY, ensuing. It is very desirable that all pupils be present on that day for classification. The Institution is in a healthy neighborhood, four miles west of Mr. W. J. Bingham's Male Academy. The Teachers will spare no pains in the moral and intellectual culture of the pupils committed to their care.

Tuition, per Session of Five Months:

Primary Department,	$5 to $7
Academic "	$8 to $10
Music on Piano, with use of instrument,	$15
Music on Guitar, " "	$10

Board, including washing, lights, &c., can be had convenient to the Academy at $6 per month.
For further information address James Newlin, Lindley's Store, Alamance County, N. C.
June 1. 5*tl3

WILLIAM BOW,

DEALER IN
Dry Goods and Groceries, Family Provisions, &c.
FOOT OF HAYMOUNT, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Oct. 7, 1854. 41*Y

RED SPRINGS.

THE subscriber will open a house for the reception of visiters at this popular watering place on the first day of July next. These Springs are located in Robeson, N. C. The waters are celebrated for the cure of Dyspepsia, &c. H. McNEILL.
June 16. 12-*4t

LOOK HERE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, until Christmas, a Distillery and its fixtures, Cooper Shop, Dwelling and Store House. Also, 600 acres of Pine Land, very level and productive, and suitable for Turpentine. Only a portion of the Trees have been boxed, and the boxes have been used but one season. There is a large quantity of Turpentine land adjoining, which can be purchased.
The situation is healthy, with good water, and every convenience desirable. It lies on the McArthur Road, in the lower edge of Moore County.
A. B. JONES,
Juniper Spring, Moore county.
Oct. 23, 1854. 44*tf

LEATHER BELTING OR BANDS

MANUFACTURED by the Subscribers, of different widths, made from the best Northern Belt Leather, stretched piece by piece by improved machinery, cemented and copper-rivited, at New York prices.
LINES & HARRISS,
New Market, Randolph.
☞ The above kept for sale by
W. H. LUTTERLOH.
Fayetteville, March 30. 88-tf

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, (near Mt. Olive Post Office, N. C.,) a few weeks ago, a bound boy named ISAAC SIMMONS or STOCKS. He is passing as free, but has no free papers, and is only 19 years of age. Said boy is stout built, yellow complexion, a grey eye, dull look, broad features, and an unmistakeable scar on his upper lip from a cut. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me or confinement in any Jail in the State so that I may get him.
BENJ. OLIVER.
May 29. 5-*tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1855.
Archibald McMillan and others, vs. Archibald J. Currie, Administrator, and Margaret Kelly, Administratrix of the Estate of Angus Kelly, deceased.
Petition to account.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Margaret Kelly, one of the Defendants in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her: on motion, it is ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, N. C., notifying said Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court to be holden at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in August next, to plead, answer or demur, or said petition will be taken pro confesso as to her and heard ex parte.
Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of May, A. D., 1855, and of American Independence the 79th year.
S'D'H HOWELL, C. C. C.
Issued 16th June, 1855. 12*6

LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS!



THE Subscribers have erected a ***STEAM SAW MILL*** miles from Fayetteville on the Western Plank Road, and will be prepared to furnish
ALL KINDS OF LUMBER,
at the shortest notice, deliverable either in town or at the Mill. Terms as reasonable as can be afforded.
Mr. Jas F. Marsh, of the firm of Troy & Marsh, Fayetteville, is authorized to make contracts for the Lumber.
JEFFERSON KIVETT
DAVID RIVETT
Cumberland Co., April 23, 1855 94-6m

Harpers' and Putnam's Magazine

for July, just received by E. J. HALE & SON

THE highest cash price paid for Turpentine, White Oak Staves, and Oak or Ashe Heading. Call on Jas. W. Strange, who can always be found at the still.
McLAURIN & STRANGE.
Feb'y 18, 1853. 70tf

Cape Fear Lands for sale.

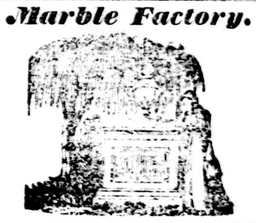
WE OFFER for sale that Valuable Plantation, known as the "ASHE PLACE," seven miles above Fayetteville, on the Cape Fear River, recently the property of Col. Nathan King, containing SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES,—every acre of which is Cape Fear Bottoms, and susceptible of the highest state of cultivation. This Land requires no puffing as it is known to be the best farming lands on Cape Fear River. Terms will be made satisfactory if the right sort of purchaser is found.
T. S LUTTERLOH
J. & T. WADDILL
Feb. 6, 1855. 73-tf



J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of
FURNITURE
ever offered in this market; which, added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete;—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.
Fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in setts; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; Wash Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogany and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.
Fine Rosewood Pianos, one with Æolian Attachment; Rosewood Melodians, from the best manufactories in New York and Boston, warranted as good as any made in the country, and will be sold at N. York prices—freight only added.
November 2, 1854. 45tf

Marble Factory.



By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE
Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1855. 64ypd

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES.

WARRANTED.



THE Subscribers inform their friends and the public that they make to order
FRENCH BURR *MILL STONES,*
warranted to be of the best quality, being made from Burr Blocks of their own importation from the best quarries in France. They also keep for sale
COLOGNE, ESOPUS and COCALICO MILL STONES,
BOLTING CLOTH and CALCINED PLASTER.
From the Senior Partner's long experience in the late firm of Egenton, Morriss & Co., of which he was a member, and their determination to give satisfaction, they assure customers their orders shall be faithfully and promptly executed.
WILLIAM HOGG & SON,
S. E. Corner of North and Centre Sts., opposite the Baltimore & Susquehanna R. R. Depot, Baltimore
May 29, 1855. 5-ypd

1855.

DRUGS, MEDICINES & CHEMICALS.

Drs. FOULKES & MACRAE,
Hay Street, near the Fayetteville Hotel.



WE respectfully ask the attention of our customers and friends to our LARGE and COMPLETE STOCK of
DRUGS,
MEDICINES and CHEMICALS,
which we are now receiving, and which we are determined to sell at such low prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction. It will be our aim to sell Medicines that can be depended upon. Give us a call before making your purchases.
April 9, 1855. 94-tf

DR. STRONG'S COMPOUND SANATIVE PILLS

These Pills are entirely Vegetable, and are a most superior Medicine in the cure of all *Bilious Complaints, Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Sick Headache, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Fevers of all kinds, Loss of Appetite, Obstructed and painful Menstruation, and all lingering diseases.*
As a Female Medicine they act like a charm, and when taken according to the directions, they never fail to cure the worst cases of **Piles,** after all other remedies fail.
They purify the blood, equalize the circulation, restore the Liver, Kidneys, and other Secretory Organs, to a healthy tone and action: and as an Anti-Bilious Family Medicine they have no equal.
Price 25 cents per box.

Also

DR. STRONG'S PECTORAL STOMACH PILLS

A remedy for Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Consumption, Nervous Diseases, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Erysipelas, Disease of the Heart, Inflammation and Pain in the Chest, Back and Side, and all diseases arising from a deranged state of the Stomach, and to relieve the distress and bad feeling from eating too hearty food, in week and dyspeptic habits.

WARRANTED TO BE PURELY VEGETABLE.

These Pills act as an Expectorant, Tonic, and Aperient. One 25 cent box possesses three times more power to cure diseases than a one dollar bottle of any of the Syrups, Balsams, or Sarsaparillas, that were ever made; and a simple trial of only one box will prove this important truth.
They promote Expectoration, Loosen the Phlegm, and Clear the Lungs and other Secretory Organs, of all morbid matter, and there is not another remedy in the whole Materia Medica capable of imparting such healing properties to the Lungs and Vital Organs as these Pills. **They Cure Costiveness, produce a good, regular Appetite, and Strengthen the System.**
Price 25 cents per box, containing 25 doses of Medicine.
Call on the Agents who sell the Pills, and get the *Planter's Almanac* GRATIS, giving full particulars and certificates of cures.
Both kinds of the above-named Pills are for sale in
Every Town and Village in North and South Carolina.
In FAYETTEVILLE, by S. J. HINSDALE and J. N. SMITH.

420 acres Turpentine Land for sale.

A BARGAIN can be had by early application to
NEILL MONROE.
Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 2, 1854. 46tf